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COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S CALL FOR RECONCILIATION

LD072146 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Albert Reiss commentary]

[Text] It is impossible to go too far in one's expectations when it comes to public appearances by the current President of the United States -- after all, in nearly 4 and 1/2 years of Ronald Reagan one knows what to expect. Even so, if yesterday's objective was to remember the opening of the second front and, thus to remember several hundred thousand soldiers from the United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, and, generally less known, from Poland and Czechoslovakia, who were killed in the opening of the western front on 6 June 1944 for a cause which was common to all the anti-Hitler coalition, namely liberating the European peoples from fascism -- if that was the objective, then one could well have expected Ronald Reagan to have shown some elementary political manners. But to call for reconciliation with the Soviet Union! What can one say to that? You reconcile enemies.

But wait a minute. This incredible term: The Realm of Evil. Was it Brezhnev, Andropov, or Chernenko who said it? No, it was Reagan who so described the Soviet Union. Was it a a Soviet statesman or Reagan who accused the other side of arming to death? Perhaps somebody will object that these are only words. Sure! But words express ideas, as well as political programs and objectives. I mention this only because yesterday Ronald Reagan called for reconciliation.

Apart from that, the American side used yesterday's celebration of the most important contribution of the United States and Britain to the fight of the anti-Hitler coalition to continue that which has emerged over the past few weeks: To manipulate history or, to be more precise, to knock the present into shape.

How magnificent the United States is, especially the United States as presented by Reagan. Don't let us forget that 1984 is an election year in the United States, and the American election campaign can be fought on the Normandy coast just as well as at home. Soviet troops, Reagan said in his speech, arrived in the heart of the European Continent and did not go back home. Period.

If Ronald Reagan is intent on an argument about breaking the spirit and letter of the Potsdam Agreement, by the United States to start with, or about the fact that the U.S. military authorities, right from the first day, began to strive for understanding with representatives of the fascist tyranny -- and even for reconciliation, well, if that is what he wants, he can have such an argument.

But today let us just say this: Are there or are there not U.S. military bases in Europe! Are there such bases in Great Britain, in Italy, Spain, in Turkey? Did the United States not begin in 1958 to stockpile nuclear weapons in the FRG? Is the Greek Government not desperately fighting to get rid of U.S. military bases? Is all this untrue? Was SPD Chairman Willy Brandt not right when he said last autumn that it is not the first concern of the United States for the Soviet Union to remove its SS-20s, but rather to deploy its own missiles in West Europe?

It is these facts which have made the international situation that it is today. I believe, dear listeners, that what upsets the American leadership most of all is the fact that the Soviet Union, simultaneously with its historic deed of liberation, gained in World War II, and visible to everyone, the right to be an equal great power. For Europe this has meant 4 decades of political stability. To ignore this, as Ronald Reagan is trying to do all the time, can only lead to grave political mistakes.

U.S. BUDGET DEFICIT SOURCE OF WORLDWIDE CRISIS

AU071302 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 6 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by Professor Dr Lyuben Georgiev, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME commentator on international issues: "A Monstrous Deficit"]

[Text] The 10th summit meeting of the seven largest capitalist countries (the United States, the FRG, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Canada) will be held in London between 7 and 9 June 1984. A series of premeeting consultations has already been concluded, and we can talk more specifically about the meeting and the results expected from it, at least in regard to the chief results.

As at all the previous meetings of the seven countries, which have become an annual tradition, the main subjects to be discussed will be economic and the mutual relations among the Western partners in particular, as well as relations between them and the developing countries. The collective action of the imperialist states and the drastic exacerbation of the crisis of capitalism will also be discussed. Naturally, any discussion of economic and financial problems under state monopolistic capitalism will as usual inevitably turn into a political issue.

The gigantic budget deficit of the United States has become the main cause of the economic problems in worldwide capitalism today. This monstrous deficit represents a peculiar embodiment of American imperialism's drastically increased economic aggressiveness and of its role as an international exploiter.

As the U.S. TIME magazine has pointed out, during the years of the Reagan administration the U.S. deficit has increased from $40 billion in 1981 to nearly $200 billion in 1984. Experts estimate that this deficit will increase to $240 billion by 1989. The national debt will increase to $3,000 billion. The U.S. deficit has attained 5 percent of the gross national product. It is mainly covered by the accumulations fund, taking two thirds of the national savings. On the other hand, however, interest on the national debt has attained a total of $149.5 billion in 1984, which represents one third of budget expenditures.

P. Walker, chairman of the Federal Reserve administration, has warned: The excess of expenditure over income to such an unprecedented extent threatens a further increase of interest rates, which will further increase inflation and halt the trend of new capital investment, thus arresting economic growth, and it is likely to undermine the economic revival.

"Deficit is the crucial problem of economics" -- this is what (Jerry Hessinovski), chief economist of the National Association of Industrialists, stated.

At the beginning of his administration Reagan voiced concern about the tremendous national debt which in 1980 was approaching $1,000 billion. According to him, this represented a pile of 1,000 dollar bills 67 miles high (about 100 km). In submitting his new draft budget for 1984 President Reagan forgot to mention that the new deficit has further increased the national debt which will reach $1,800 billion and that pile of 1,000 dollar bills would be more than 120 miles (or 192 km) high.

All this is happening under the Reagan administration, a President who during his presidential campaign promised to balance the budget, in particular by 1984. It turned out, however, that the total deficit under his administration (amounting to $1,300 billion) is more than twice the total of budget deficits under all other U.S. presidents together (approximately $766 billion).

For the time being, however, American imperialism is largely able to turn the edge of the deficit against other countries, or to put it more precisely, against the partners of the United States or against the developing countries, which as a result are mainly affected by this deficit. How is this done? Since the beginning of the eighties the United States basically changed its domestic monetary-credit and fiscal policy. The trend toward credit restrictions and the constantly increasing deficit in the state budget whose financing is mainly done at the expense of domestic loans led to more demand for capital than supply. As a result interest rates on the American monetary market drastically increased.

The excessively high interest rates became the main field of struggle waged by American imperialism to oppress its own partners and competitors, as well as the developing countries. The uprecedentedly high interest rates imposed by the United States weigh heavily upon the already weakened economic prosperity of the worldwide capitalist system, provoking a mass influx of capital into the United States.

Official Washington openly declares that in spite of everything it is not willing to change its present currency and fiscal policy. This is mainly because it would be impossible to do so without putting an end to the large budget deficits, since they are the chief promoter of the excessive interest rates, which are the cause of the excessive high dollar rate.

The basic reason for the nearly $200 billion deficit in the U.S. national budget, an annual amount that is uprecendented in U.S. history, is the systematic increase of military expenditures -- a 39 percent increase as compared with 1980. The budget deficits are the other side of the coin of the excessive militarist credo practiced by the Reagan administration. This militarism is the source for the financing the new military programs and for the U.S. military budget altogether. The high interest rates in the United States produced a monstrous exploitation of other countries' resources. In 1983 alone Western Europe and Japan were forced to invest 150 billion of capital in the United States.

As Jacques Delors, French minister of economy, finance, and budget stated: "Things can no longer go on in this way." Under the present balance of forces, however, the seven capitalist countries' meeting in London does not promise any changes in this respect. Or, as the British prime minister put it, "no sensational initiatives, nor miraculous decision" can be expected.

SPORTS OFFICIAL VIEWS FUTURE OF OLYMPICS

AU071340 Sofia BTA in English 1256 GMT 7 Jun 84

["Conclusions Should Be Drawn for the Future of the Olympic Games" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 7 (BTA) -- "We will not take part in the Olympic games in Los Angeles but we evaluate this as an unpleasant incident. We will continue to work for the triumph of the Olympic ideas and to struggle against the retreat from the Olympic spirit, against the violation of the Olympic Charter", Trenfadil Martinski, chairman of the Central Council of the Union for Physical Culture and Sport and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee said in an interview for the NARODEN SPORT newspaper.

He pointed out that the main problems in Los Angeles have not been solved in spite of the declarations made by the hosts. The main problems are the use of the security of the sportsmen and of the games for political purposes.

In spite of the declarations, the anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaigns continue. It is incompatible to give guarantees for security and at the same time not to put a stop to the campaigns of vilification and to do nothing in order to hinder the preparations of the extremist and emigrant groups for provocations.

He stressed that the Bulgarian sportsmen have been forced to take the decision not to participate in the Olympic games in Los Angeles by the fact that the Reagan administration is trying to use the games for strictly party-political purposes. There is nothing incomprehensible in the attitude of the U.S. state authorities to the Los Angeles Olympic games, Mr. Martinski pointed out. It is in complete conformity with their overall strategy and tactics on the global issues of peace and security and on the issues of disarmament.

According to the chairman of the CC of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sport the present situation poses important problems before the future of the Olympic games. The violations of the Olympic Charter cannot remain unpunished, he stressed and noted that the irresponsible activities and the backstage machinations for limiting the membership of the socialist countries in some international sports organisations do not serve to consolidate the Olympic movement.

Mr. Martinski points out that conclusions must be drawn for the future choice of the cities to host the Olypmic games. An all-round analysis must be made and the choice of the hosts for political reasons must be avoided, for it makes the situation more complicated and casts a shadow over this great sports event. The choice of Seoul as host of the 1988 games is none the more felicitous, Mr. Martinski said. The Bulgarian sports leader pointed out that in choosing the town to host the games the International Olympic Committee must take into account the opinion and recommendations of the national Olympic committees, of the Assembly of the National Olympic Committees and of the International Sports Federations.

In relation with the preparation of the Bulgarian sportsmen, Mr. Martinski emphasised that they will have the opportunity to show the results of their years long work. "In the situation created we are obliged to find forms which will make it possible for this work not to go in vain", Mr. Martinski said. "We do not mean 'parallel games' or 'counter Olympic games' but open international tournaments the organisation of which will not violate the regulations of the International Sports Federations and the Olympic Charter. Sportsmen who have taken part in the Olympic games in Los Angeles will be invited to take part in many of these tournaments. The sole purpose of these tournaments will be to achieve high sports results," Mr. Trenfadil Martinski stressed in his interview for the NARODEN SPORT newspaper.

MLADENOV, GANEV MEET SFRY ASSISTANT SECRETARY

AU060825 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 84 p 6

[Text] Consultations between the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs were held by Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ivan Ganev, Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, in Sofia from 28 to 30 May. There was a comprehensive exchange of opinions on the cooperation and bilateral relations of the two countries and on international problems.

Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, was received by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs. The talks dealt with Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF KIM IL-SONG IN PRAGUE

Husak's Banquet Address

SK051623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 4 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the president and Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic arranged a grand banquet at the Prague Palace on June 4 in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Speaking at the banquet, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, said:

I heartily welcome once again in Prague, in the name of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the government and people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and in my own name, the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by our friend Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We welcome you, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, as the leader of the courageous Korean people, an anti-imperialist fighter and a prominent figure of the international communist and working-class movement.

We regard your visit as a token of the solid friendly relations sealed over a long period between our two parties, states and peoples.

Though our two countries are separated from each other by thousands of kilometres, we are brought closer to each other by historic destiny, common idea and similarity of wishes. The struggle for freedom and independence against imperialism and fascism and the cause of socialist construction for building a new life have led our nations to this day of socialism and they are a landmark in the historic course of the creation of a foundation for friendship between Czechoslovakia and Korea.

The Czechoslovak people were standing on the side of the heroic Korean people opposed to the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, with ardent feelings of internationalist solidarity. They, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, supported the Korean people's efforts to clear away the consquences of the war and rehabilitate the country after the war. As your friends, we are satisfied over the successes achieved by the Korean working people in developing the national economy, enhancing the living standards and bringing into bloom culture and education under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you, respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

We wholeheartedly wish you new success in attaining the goals set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and building the socialist motherland.

The Czechoslovak people are also making titanic efforts to successfully fulfil the programme of the building of a socialist society put forward by the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party under its leadership. Over the last three years since the congress, positive successes have been registered in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields.

This proves that our party's policy is correct and it enjoys support of broad sections of working people. We do not conceal that we will have to overcome no small obstacles and difficulties. Our successes, the sources and possibilities of our country and co-operation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal states and its prospect convince us of our future.

We recall with happy feelings the visit of a Czechoslovak party and state delegation to your country in 1973, comradely meeting with you Comrade Kim Il-song and warm welcome of the Korean working people.

At the talks which began today in an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding, we could clarify with satisfaction that the relations between Czechoslovakia and Korea have been further strengthened since our visit to your country. This is testified by the exchange of political delegations, members of the government and legislative organs and National Front organisations, and men of science, culture and media. Mutually beneficial economic, scientific and technical cooperation plays an important role.

I believe that the results of the talks between the two delegations will provide a new occasion for strengthening bonds of traditional friendship and mutual cooperation based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We will attach great significance to the comradely relations between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea in the future, too; This conforms with the interests of our two countries and of the common struggle for global peace and the cause of socialism.

The work for fulfilling the construction plan and for a happy future of our people is inseparably linked with the efforts for a durable peace.

We regard this as our main task under the present situation which has been aggravated due to the aggressive and militaristic policy of imperialism, notably the U.S. ruling circles and their NATO allies. The historic experiences of our people clearly prove that this task can be carried out only through a resolute struggle for checking the dangerous aggressive plan of imperialism and averting the danger of a war.

We are making efforts to terminate the frantic arms race and see that the policy of detente and international cooperation is restored, in tight bonds with the Soviet Union and other states of socialist community.

Our people stand foursquare behind the peace proposals of the Warsaw Treaty nations contained in the Prague Political Declaration adopted in January last year and the creative steps of the Soviet Union indicating a realistic and reasonable work for converting Europe into a peaceful continent and guaranteeing a peaceful future to all nations. This is the reason why the peace policy and constructive proposals of socialist countries are enlisting ever greater support in the world.

To guarantee peace and international security is connected with the vital interests of all countries.

The struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism creating a dangerous source of tension in the world and trampling upon the inviolable rights of the people demands increased efforts on the part of the progressive, democratic, and peaceloving forces of all continents of the world.

What assume a decisive significance here are the unity and concerted steps of the socialist countries. In this spirit we express full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis. We will in the future, too, continue to support the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for this purpose.

I wish you joyous days during your visit to Czechoslovakia which will provide you an opportunity of feeling our friendship and solidarity for your country and the courageous Korean people.

I think your arrival in Prague today is a good proof of this friendship and solidarity.

I believe that your current visit to Czechoslovakia will make an important contribution to the development of the Czechoslovakia-Korea relations.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak proposed a toast to friendship and cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of the two countries, to the health of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech

SK050954 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0940 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the grand banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president and Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on June 4.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak,

Esteemed leading comrades of the Czechoslovak party and state,

Comrades and friends,

We are very pleased to meet you again on our visit to this beautiful land of brothers -- Czechoslovakia.

Allow me first to convey the warm fraternal greetings from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak people.

Today the leading comrades of the Czechoslovak party and state and people cordially met and warmly welcomed us from the moment we entered your soil and in Prague, the capital, a large crowd of citizens in their gala attire turned out to the streets and welcomed us very enthusiastically, singing songs of friendship.

We were deeply touched by the particular welcome and hospitality of the leading comrades of the Czechoslovak party and government and Prague citizens. Your enthusiastic welcome and sincere hospitality overflowing with warm friendly sentiments is a clear manifestation of your people's deep love and intimacy for our people, which vividly shows the excellent friendly relations between our two countries.

I express my heartfelt thanks to you for the warm welcome accorded us by you and the Prague citizens today and for this grand banquet given by esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak and for his words of cordial welcome.

The friendship between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia was sealed and blossomed in their joint struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism. It has developed onto a new higher stage since the visit of esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak to our country in June 1973. At that time we met in Pyongyang, shared friendly feelings, deepened our comradeship and put up a new milestone in the development of the relations between the two countries.

Continuing to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples is of great significance not only in accelerating the revolution and construction in our two countries but also in increasing the socialist forces as a whole.

We are on this visit to your country to see you again with a sincere desire to deepen our fraternity, further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, exchange views on the matters of mutual concern in carrying out our common cause of peace and socialism and witness the vivid struggle of the Czechoslovak people who are vigorously advancing on the road of socialism.

The diligent and resourceful Czechoslovak people achieved a glorious victory in February after their liberation from the wicked rule of fascism and then got on the road of socialism. In the difficult situation of an acute class struggle against the enemies at home and abroad, they have made long strides and great socialist changes in a short period of history, which were inconceivable in the past.

The prosperous Socialist Czechoslovakia which has been established imposingly in the heart of Europe, is the brilliant fruit of the creative labour of your diligent and talented people; it is the great revolutionary achievement you have safeguarded in the fierce struggle against the class enemies.

In the past the imperialists and the counter-revolutionary forces manoeuvred viciously by creating political crises in an attempt to sidetrack the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from the road of socialism. But the Czechoslovak people maintained militant ties with the socialist countries and succeeeded in frustrating all manner of intrigues on the part of the counter-revolutionary forces instigated by the imperialists, and thus firmly defended the socialist system.

The socialist changes that have taken place in Czechoslovakia after her liberation and the triumphant advance of the revolution testify once more than socialism is invincible and that no force can ever block the road to socialism.

Socialism and communism is the ideal of mankind. The imperialists and reactionaries tried every means to obliterate the communist ideology since its emergence.

In spite of this, communism has not been wiped out but, on the contrary, it has turned into a great material force, and at present socialism is winning victory after victory on a worldwide scale. It is an irresistible trend of our time that countries and nations advance on the road of socialism and that socialism continues to develop and grow in strength.

Our people warmly congratulate the people of your country on their great success in the struggle to carry out the Seventh Five-Year Plan and to build a developed socialist society under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, according to the party's general line indicated by the 16th party congress. Our people wish them greater success in the future.

The Czechoslovaks are peace-loving people and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is an ardent peaceloving state. The party and Government of Czechoslovakia are making strenuous efforts to check and frustrate the imperialist moves for aggression and war and to safeguard world peace and security.

We extend full support for and firm solidarity with the party and Covernment of Czechoslovakia in their peaceful proposals for the prevention of war in Europe and for the defence of the bulwark of peace and socialism and in their measures against the manoeuvrings by the imperialist powers for a new war.

The struggle for peace and socialism is going on vigorously in Asia, too, and the Korean people are standing firm in defence of the Eastern outpost of socialism.

We are fighting for the complete triumph of socialism and for the independent, peaceful national reunification in the difficult situation where the country is divided into north and south, and we are standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction. In this struggle our people always feel the warmth of the support and encouragement from the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

The party, government and people of Czechoslovakia rendered disinterested moral and material assistance to our people in the years of the grim fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists and in their difficult postwar reconstruction, fulfilling their obligation as class brothers, and they are still actively supporting and cooperating with our people in their struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I offer my deep thanks to the Czechoslovak brothers for their sincere assistance to our people's just cause.

Comrades and friends,

The solidarity among the socialist countries and the unity of the international communist movement are a powerful factor that gives a strong impetus to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples to defeat the imperialists' moves for aggression and war, defend world peace and security and win their national independence and social progress.

As in the past, so also in the future, we will make all our efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and to win the cause of peace and socialism, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Believing that our current visit to your country will bear good fruit amidst your warm hospitality and will register a lasting record in the proud annals of friendship between Korea and Czechoslovakia, I would like to take this important opportunity which is overflowing with amity, to propose a toast to the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples;

To the strengthening and development of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the prosperity of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

To the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement;

To world peace;

To the health of esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak;

To the health of leading comrades of the Czechoslovak party and state; and

To the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

Talks Continue in Prague

LD051448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The talks between party and state delegations of the CSSR and the DPRK, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Kim Il-song general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, continued in Prague Castle today.

Both delegations exchanged views on topical problems of the international situation. Serious concern was voiced at its dangerous development, and the aggressive militaristic policy of the United States and its NATO allies, striving through a feverish and in particular nuclear arms buildup to achieve military-strategic superiority in order to dictate their will to other nations, was condemned. In this connection, the great importance of the peace proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact states, the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries -- which contain realistic alternatives to make the international situation healthier, avert the threat of nuclear war and strengthen world peace and security -- was stressed.

The cohesion of the socialist countries, the unity of communist and workers parties, and their joint course of action along with all democratic, progressive, and peace-loving forces of the world has a decisive importance in the struggle for these aims. The Czechoslovak side confirmed its full support for the efforts of the Korean Workers Party and of the DPRK Government to bring about a peaceful unification of Korea on democratic foundations and without foreign interference. It praised its constructive proposals aimed at securing peace and easing tension on the Korean peninsula. The American military presence in the southern part of the Korean peninsula, which is accompanied by dangerous stockpiling of weapons, provocative military manuevers, and the expansion of military cooperation between the United States and the Seoul regime on the one side and Japan on the other, constitutes a serious obstacle to the peaceful unification of the country. This is the cause of the persisting tension and threat to peace in this area of the world.

Czechoslovakia will continue to consistently support the demand for a speedy withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea.

The Korean side praised with due recognition the assistance provided by the Communist Party, government, and people of Czechoslovakia to the Korean people and their struggle against imperialist aggression and during the postwar restoration of the country as well as the support in their endeavor to bring about a peaceful unification of their homeland. It also voiced its full support to the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries and their measures to increase their defence capabilities following the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in some Western European countries. The Korean side paid tribute to the results achieved by the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the CPCZ in implementing the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the all-round building of socialist society.

The participants in the talks voiced their solidarity with the struggle of nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America for freedom, independence, against imperialism and neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, for joint progress and the right to decide independently their own destiny. They appreciated the effort of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle to strengthen peace and for disarmanent, elimination of the threat of war, and the stabilization of international relations. The talks between the party and state delegations of Czechoslovakia and the DPRK passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Husak, Kim Visit Enterprise

LD062229 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Committee and president of the DPRK, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the Avia enterprise in Prague-Letnany this morning.

The highest representatives of the two countries and the members of the Korean delegation which is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit, were accompanied by Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister; Frantisek Salda, head of the chanchellery of the president of the Republic; and other personages. Also present were the ambassadors of the two countries, Zi Zerjong and Josef Hadravek.

In front of the festively decorated enterprise which produces small-tonnage trucks, the esteemed guests were welcomed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague city party committee; Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee; (Bedrich Culik), first deputy federal minister of general engineering; Miloslav Simonovsky, general director of Czechoslovak Automobile Enterprises; leading officials of the enterprise; and other officials.

After viewing the Czechoslovak trucks on display and after being briefed about the enterprise's production program, the Korean and Czechoslovak representatives, cordially welcomed by the workers, visited an assembly hall accompanied by (Jaroslav Syrovy), enterprise director of Avia. They acquainted themselves with the assembly of the A20 and A30 automobiles which are exported in 48 modifications to many countries of the world. They showed vivid interest in the technical parameters of these cars, the continuous progressive development of which is a result of the good work of Czechoslovak technicians and workers and effective cooperation of the CEMA countries.

The meeting between Comrade Kim Il-song and Gustav Husak with representatives of the Brigades of Socialist Labor led by Vaclav Dudera was characterized by a cordial atmosphere.

The two representatives signed the brigades' visitors books. At the end of Comrades Kim Il-song and Gustav Husak's visit, a discussion was held with leading workers of the production economic unit of the Czechoslovak Automobile Enterprise and the Avia Enterprise about further development of automobile production which has doubled during last 10 years. Warmly greeted by the workers of the enterprise and by the citizens, the highest representatives of the DPRK and Czechoslovakia end their visit to Avia in Prague-Letnany.

Strougal, Kang Song-san Talks

LD052301 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium received Kang Song-san, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and chairman of the Government Council, in Prague's Hrzan Palace. Present at the meeting were also other members of the Czechoslovak and Korean party and state delegations.

Lubomir Strougal and Kang Song-san underlined the results achieved in the development of mutual relations and said that both countries have sincere interest in deepening this cooperation in all spheres. They paid particular attention to cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical spheres. In this connection, they assessed some topics according to which Czechoslovakia would take a greater part in the future industrialization of the DPRK and in the education of Korean professional cadres.

Premiers Sign Protocol

LD062116 Prague CTK in English 1959 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 6 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak and Korean Premiers Lubomir Strougal and Kang Song-san signed here today a protocol on the outcome of their talks held during the visit of a party and state delegation of People's Korea. The protocol provides for wider and more intensive economic and scientific-technical cooperation, especially in metallurgical, automobile, machine tools and electrical engineering industries, and in ore extraction. In addition to participation in further industrialization of People's Korea, Czechoslovakia will train personnel for important branches of the Korean economy.

Friendship Rally

LD062141 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The DPRK party and state delegation met this afternoon the workers and young people of the Czechoslovak capital at the Czechoslovak-Korean friendship rally in the congress hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK president, took their places in the honorary presidium.

Also present at the rally were: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak, candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; member of the party Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova; Chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Jaroslav Hajn; and other personages of our political and public life.

Husak Friendship Rally Speech

LD061953 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1405 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a 6 June meeting with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, in the Palace of Culture in Prague -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed Korean comrades and friends, comrades:

I am very happy that I can greet at the gathering of the working people of Prague on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, and the peoples of Czechoslovakia and myself, the DPRK party and state delegation. I especially cordially welcome among us -- as Comrade Kapek has done already -- the general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and the president of the DPRK, our friend, Comrade Kim Il-song. We are convinced that the visit of the highest Korean officials in our homeland, which is the expression of a traditional friendship between our peoples, countries, and nations, will become an important milestone of further development of Czechoslovak-Korean cooperation.

The deliberations of our delegations, the personal meeting that I had with Comrade Kim Il-song, as well as the other talks held with our Korean comrades, took place in a comradely atmosphere, full of mutual understanding. Their results explicitly show the bilateral interest in continuing to deepen and expand relations between the party and the state bodies, mass organizations, and cultural and scientific institutions of the two countries. [applause]

We shall link up in this process to the results which we have achieved since the visit of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation to Korea in 1973, and naturally also to the older traditions. We assign particular importance to mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

I would like to assure our Korean guests in this connection that we shall do our utmost to continue reinforcing our relations and cooperation, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. [applause]

Comrades: The people of Czechoslovakia cherish feelings of international solidarity with the fraternal Korean people. They know their history, and they sincerely respect their famous revolutionary traditions which have been created in a years-long irreconcilable struggle against foreign usurpers. They know how large the sacrifices were to achieve freedom and independence of the Korean peoples in World War II with arms in hands, side by side with the heroic Soviet Army. [applause]

We sided unswervingly with the Korean peoples during their heroic struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism. The disinterested help of the socialist countries in which Czechoslovakia also took part helped them to raise from ruins and build a new, even more beautiful home. [applause]

Since then, deep changes have been taking place in the DPRK. Industry and intensive agricultural production are developing, thousands of new apartments, schools, health care, cultural, sports, and education institutions are being built; comprehensive care is given to young people; and the living and cultural standard is growing -- this is the DPRK in current times. [applause]

The Korean workers can justly be proud of the achievements which they have attained under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

These achievements were attained under difficult conditions, which were caused by forcible division of Korea. The U.S. imperialism continues to militarily occupy southern Korea. It opposes the unification of the country. It maintains tension on the border between the two parts of Korea.

The CSSR always explicitly supported and will continue to support the effort of the DPRK atthe peaceful unification of the country on the democratic bases [words indistinct] [long applause]

We are for constructive proposals of the DPRK aiming at attaining (their?) just aims -- especially the withdrawal of U.S. soldiers from southern Korea, signing a peace agreement, bilateral reduction of the state of Armed Forces, and the change of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

Dear comrades: Like the DPRK, our homeland today is also filled with creative building work, aiming at implementation of the 16th congress program. In common work, the unity of the party and the people is strengthening, and fraternal relations between nations and nationalities of our country are deepening. The activity and initiative of the working people is increasing. The overwhelming majority of our people fully support the (?firm) stance and the actions and the policy of the party which correctly expresses the interests of the peoples, the needs of further development of the society, and contributes to the (?strengthening) of the internal and international position of Czechoslovakia.

We concentrate attention on speedier change of the national economy to a path of intensive development, faster dynamism of growth, the fulfillment and the overfulfillment in particular in qualitative indices of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

On the basis of last year's more favorable results, the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee set this January more demanding aims for this and next year. We sincerely welcome the initiative of many working collectives that respond to the appeal of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government, and the National Front Central Committee with valuable pledges in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation fight and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, and in some cases they increase their pledges adopted already.

We have been shown in a very concrete way this morning in Avia enterprise how they implement the conclusions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session to their work, and what are their pledges. This must be put forward as a good example, as our Korean guests could see.

We can justifiably evaluate the attained results in positive terms. This, however, does not mean that we can and are satisfied with everything. Not everything goes as it should. We openly criticize shortcomings and mobilize the working people to overcome them. A part of this effort is to improve the management, reinforcement of socialist discipline, and degree of organization, personal responsibility, and control.

We put forward the improvement of qualities, the speeding up of scientific-technical advancement, the care for better management in all areas. How successfully our society will advance, how it will be possible to satisfy the material and cultural needs of the people, depends on all of us.

The approaching 40th anniversary of culmination of the national liberation of the Czechoslovak peoples and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army will be an opportunity to explain particularly to the young people its famous bequest, the ideological bases from which our current times have sprung.

We must stress again the irreplaceable importance of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance for peaceful and calm life, for the socialist present, and also for the future of our people. [applause]

We base our plans for the future on a firm basis: more effective use of our possibilities, knowledge and experience, patriotic and internationalist feelings of our peoples, and continuously wider cooperation with the socialist countries.

In this context, we attach exceptional importance to the CEMA member-countries' summit meeting on economic questions, which is to take place in the nearest future -- next week.

Comrades! Our working people understand well that the better the results we achieve, the greater our contribution to the joint effort for defending peace and averting the danger of war. Yes, the world still has to worry about these questions. The most reactionary forces of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, continue to step up the feverish arms buildup, the pile of ever larger arms stocks, and even prepare plans for the military utilization of space. With every means available, they endeavor to alter the existing equilibrium of power to their own advantage, and to open for themselves the course toward world hegemony.

Their dangerous policy, which is the cause of the existing international tension, justly causes the ever growing resistance of nations. Ever more political and public representatives disassociate themselves from this policy, even in the capitalist countries. In the whole world, the peace movement, which aims at halting the arms race and renewing the policy of detente, peaceful coexistence and constructive international cooperation, is on the increase.

The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist states continue to realize a principled and consistent peace policy. Their proposals demostrate a realistic course toward improving international security and respecting the requirement of equality and mutual benefit.

However, thanks to the U.S. Administration, these proposals have not met an adequate response.

Having learned from historical experiences, we, together with other Warsaw Pact states, are taking the necessary measures for strengthening defense capability. It is our duty to look after the protection of our independence and freedom. We have to respond to the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles in Western Europe with the necessary defense measures. The socialist countries do not aim at strategic superiority. They are willing to hold negotiations on maintaining strategic equilibrium at the lowest level and to adopt decisive measures for reducing arms stocks and for disarmament. However, on no account will they allow imperialism to violate the existing equilibrium of forces to its advantage; to maintain it is of key importance for maintaining peace.

There is only one way out of the current dangerous situation: to go back to the position which existed before the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. This is the only course leading to reducing the current tension in Europe and the world, and to strengthening international security. Recently again, these proposals have been mentioned by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The steps taken by U.S. imperialism and its allies in the Far East are also a part of this aggressive policy. They constitute a dangerous threat to peace and to security in Asia and the world. The course toward ensuring security in Asia has been defined by the proposals put forward by the USSR, the DPRK, the Mongolian People's Republic, the states of Indochina, and the Nonaligned Movement.

These proposals aim at reducing tension in this region, strengthening confidence, developing good-neighborly relations, and creating nuclear-free zones of peace and cooperation.

In the interest of securing peace, we consider it the most important task to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries. We are convinced that the joint approach of all democratic, progressive, and peace forces of the world will eventually foil the dangerous war plans of imperialism and ensure nations' peace and security, freedom, and progress. [applause] This was also reflected in the content of negotiations between our delegations regarding international questions. [applause]

Long live the working people of the DPRK, led by the Korean Workers Party! [applause]

Long live its leading representative, the general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause]

May the friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the CPCZ and the Korean Workers Party, between the nations of Czechoslovakia and the DPRK, further strengthen! May the homogeneity and unity of the socialist countries further deepen! Long live peace and socialism! [applause]

Kim Il-song Address

LD062038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1405 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, in response to a speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a 6 June meeting in the Palace of Culture in Prague -- live in Korean with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak! Esteemed Czechoslovak leading party and state representatives! Citizens of Prague! Comrades, friends!

We have been pleased to receive an invitation to today's great demonstration of blossoming friendship between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia, which you have organized in Prague -- a city with a long history and fine culture. We have been very pleased at the very beautiful address delivered by our dear friend Comrade Gustav Husak, an address full of sentiments of deep comradeship and firm combat friendship which binds the peoples of our two countries. [applause]

We are moved by the cordial and warm welcome and the hospitality of the party, government, and people of Czechoslovakia -- and we deeply thank you for this. [applause]

Allow me to convey from this important meeting to the CPCZ, the government, and the people of Czechoslovakia, and also to all citizens of the city of Prague, warm comradely greetings from our party, government, and people. [applause]

We have arrived in your beautiful country on a tour of great socialist friendship which stretches over the vast territory from Eastern Asia to the heart of Europe. Czechoslovakia is a rich socialist country where people live well. We have arrived in your country after a long time. We have acquainted ourselves with the development of your society and have been very impressed. The Czechoslovak people, deeply convinced of the correctness of its great project, now works selflessly with hope and enthusiasm and energetically marches forward along the course of socialism.

We are very pleased at the great successes achieved by your people in the revolutionary fight and construction work.

Following the intrigues of imperialism and counterrevolutionary forces, who did not want to come to terms with the fact that Czechoslovakia pursued the course of socialism, the people of your country, led by the CPCZ with Comrade Gustav Husak at the head, have done much toward restoring the stability of the country. The people have strengthened the socialist system, promoted the successful development of the economy and culture, and raised the living standards of the people. We greatly praise the extensive merits of Comrade Gustav Husak in the highest party office during a very difficult and complex period. He solved a difficult situation which occurred in your country. However, this was followed by stabilization, improving the work of the party and the entire state, and decisively mobilizing the broad masses for socialist construction! [applause]

The Czechoslovak people are industrious and gifted. In your beautiful Prague, where old grandeur harmoniously blends with modern features, we have again convinced ourselves of this industriousness and exceptional gift of your people.

The people of your country will soon celebrate the 40th anniversary of the historical Slovak National Uprising. The Slovak National Uprising, led by loyal Czechoslovak Communists, was an event which played an important role in the revolutionary fights of the Czechoslovak people for overthrowing the antipopular puppet regime in Slovakia, and for the liberation of the country from German fascist occupants.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising, your people, imbued with great revolutionary enthusiasm, steadfastly fight for the realization of the conclusions of the 16th congress of the party.

We are convinced that the fraternal Czechoslovak people, firmly united around the CPCZ, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, will successfully fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan and will achieve brilliant successes in their effort to build an advanced socialist society. [applause]

The struggle for socialist construction is also successfully progressing in our country. Under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party, our people have established in the northern part of the Republic a progressive socialist system. During a historically very short period, they have mastered the tasks of socialist industrialization, thus transforming our homeland into a flourishing socialist country. Our people, who have convinced themselves through life-long work of the advantages and invincibility of socialism, have been waging a tenacious struggle in the spirit of the conclusions of the Sixth KWP Congress, under the banner of three great revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions -- for the fulfillment of the Second 7 Year Plan and the achievement of dozens of long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

The construction of socialist economy is an important revolutionary task facing the party of the working class, which took power into its own hands. The advantages of socialism must be manifested all-round in all areas, and socialism must out of necessity achieve superiority over capitalism also in the economic sphere. Only through a high degree of the development of production forces and the growth of the material and cultural standards of the people on the basis of the correct realization of socialist economic construction is it possible to demonstrate even more fully the advantages of socialism, and to successfully build socialism and communism.

In order to successfully build up the economy, the socialist countries must mobilize to the maximum their internal resources, the entire strength of their people, and at the same time develop economic and technical cooperation and exchange experiences with fraternal countries. In line with the realistic requirements of the socialist construction in our country, and with the ideas of internationalist friendship and unity, the government of our Republic will mobilize and utilize to the maximum our own strength and resources. At the same time, we will expand and develop economic cooperation and relations with the socialist countries. It is necessary that the socialist countries not only closely cooperate economically and technologically, but that they also unite themselves firmly politically, and strengthen their revolutionary solidarity.

Korea and Czechoslovakia embarked after World War II on the road of socialism. In the course of the joint struggle against imperialism they have established, as class brothers, bonds of unbreakable and militant friendship and strengthened their revolutionary cohesion and solidarity. [applause]

After the exceptional hospitality we have been accorded in the course of our visit to your country, and in today's magnificent rally, we feel even more the warm, sincere, and fraternal friendship and revolutionary solidarity the Czechoslovak people hold toward the people of Korea. Friendship and cohesion between the people of Korea and Czechoslovakia are extremely valuable. They will be strengthened and developed even more in line with the common interests of our countries and the socialist countries as a whole.

Comrades, friends: To avert war and defend peace is the most urgent task facing the socialist countries and all peace-loving people in the world today. The imperialists, who are experiencing a historically unprecedented deep political and economic crisis, are trying to find a way out of it in a war and in the further expansion of aggressive and military intrigues.

They state openly that they will destroy socialism by achieving military superiority. The American imperialists have unleashed a mad arms race, have been deploying new types of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and have aggravated the situation to the extreme.

The situation in Asia today is also very tense. The American imperialists have been concentrating in South Korea and its vicinity weapons of mass destruction on a large scale, including nuclear weapons, and have been continuously carrying out aggressive and military machinations against our Republic. The people desire peace. The American imperialists, however, are not willing to end their aggressive and military intrigues. As a result of this, the threat of a new war breaking out both in Europe and Asia has been created. If a war does break out in Europe or Asia it will grow immediately into a nuclear world war. Whether nuclear catastrophe will be inflicted on mankind or whether we shall successfully defend peace depends in the end on how the forces of socialism and the broad anti-imperialist peace-loving forces of the world will fight to thwart the militaristic policy of imperialism. Peace will not come by itself because it can only be achieved and defended by resolute struggle. [applause]

The CPCZ, the government, and the people of Czechoslovakia have been striving with tenacity to defend peace and security in Europe and the world at large in face of the aggressive and militaristic policy of imperialism. After the Prague Political Declaration was issued by the Warsaw Treaty states in January 1983, they have made every effort to carry it through. We actively support the peace measures of the Communist Party and the Government of Czechoslovakia in their effort to avert the threat of nuclear war and to strengthen peace in Europe. We also support the military measures they have adopted in connection with the start of the deployment of new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western European countries. [applause]

The Korean Workers Party and the government of our Republic have been tirelessly striving to prevent a new war breaking out in the Korean peninsula and to achieve an independent peaceful unification of the country. Out of our desire for peace we put forward a proposal at the sixth party congress on the unification of our homeland by creating a confederative Democratic Republic of Korea.

At the beginning of this year we put forward a proposal of radical importance to hold tripartite talks to be attended by ourselves, the United States, and by South Korea. Our proposal for tripartite talks proceeds from an effort to bring about a reduction of tension on the Korean peninsula and to ensure a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue. Progressive people the world over have given their active support and welcome to our new proposal. [applause]

The Czechoslovak people, as class brothers, have always given our people sincere assistance in their struggle, both in times of difficulties and rejoicing. We have not forgotten the material and moral help extended to our people by the Czechoslovak people during the cruel period of the patriotic and liberation war against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, as well as in the difficult period of the postwar reconstruction and construction. We are also grateful to them for their active support and solidarity extended to our people in their great effort at socialist construction and the unification of the homeland. [applause]

During our stay in your country, we have been given a warm welcome and accorded exceptional hospitality by the Communist Party, government, and the people of Czechoslovakia. During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, the leading representatives of both our countries discussed in detail international issues that are of interest to both sides, and mutual relations between our two countries. The representatives confirmed their common desire to expand and further develop these relations of friendship and cooperation. [applause]

We state with a great deal of satisfaction that we have further deepened fraternal friendship with esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak party and government representatives, and that our visit in your country has brought good results. [applause]

Our current visit in the CSSR will be an important milestone which will raise the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the parties, government, and the people of both our countries on to a new and higher level, contribute to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, and the successful defense of peace and security in the world. [applause]

The friendship that has been firmly established between the people of both our countries in the struggle for the realization of common aims and ideas cannot be jeopardized by any force. [applause]

The Korean people will, as in the past, in unity with the Czechoslovak people and with nations of the socialist countries, in unity with all anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world, fight with an even greater vigor to thwart the aggressive and military intrigues of imperialism, achieve peace and victory of the great cause of socialism and communism. [applause]

Long live the unbreakable friendship and cohesion between the people of Korea and Czechoslovakia! [applause]

Long live the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement! [applause]

Long live the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, Comrade Gustav Husak! [applause]

Long live the CPCZ and the CSSR! [applause]

Long live world peace! [prolonged applause]

Koreans End Visit

LD062002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president, left Prague tonight. Here is a report from the main railway station in Prague: At the door of the special train, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, is now saying goodbye to Comrade Kim Il-song. The last embraces, the last handshakes. Yes, friends are parting. Comrade Kim Il-song boards the train. The official friendly visit of the DPRK party and state delegation to Czechoslovakia is over.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president leaves our capital city. While on Czechoslovak territory he will be accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Bohuslave Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and the Czechoslovak ambassador to the DPRK, Josef Hadravek.

Officials See Off Kim

LD062249 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, ended its official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague today. At Prague's main railway station the delegation was seen off by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; other members of the party Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium: Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Also present at the farewell ceremony were departmental heads of the party Central Committee, deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, representatives of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front and of the capital city Prague, the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other personalities of our public and political life.

Kim Accompanied to Border

LD070852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The special train with the DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president, which was in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in Sturovo [on the Hungarian border] briefly before 0800 hours this morning.

En route from Prague to the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border the esteemed Korean guest was accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affiars, Frantisek Salda, chief of the chancellery of the president; and Czechoslovak Ambassador to the DPRK Josef Hadravek.

At the festively decorated railway station in Sturovo, the highest representative of the fraternal DPRK was greeted by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; Jan Janik, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Ignac Janak, chief secretary of the West Slovak regional committee of the CPSL; and other representatives of the party and state bodies of Slovakia, the district and town. Sandor Szapoly, consul-general of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bratislava, was also present.

After a short stopover and cordial goodbye, the special train with the members of the DPRK party and state delegation, which was seen off by many citizens of the town, left for the Hungarian People's Republic.

Friendship, Class Ties

SK061051 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0730 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Unattributed Talk on "Traditional Friendship Linked With Class Ties"]

[Text] Today friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Czechoslovakia have developed with each passing day.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Korean and the Czechoslovak peoples' class brotherhood was forged long ago with deep friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism.

The friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Czechoslovakia are traditional ones between class brothers. The peoples of the two countries both pursue socialism and communism and have struggled together for the completion of the historic cause of the working class.

Because of the common goal and ideal in the struggle for socialism and communism, the peoples of the two countries forged intimate class ties long ago. At the same time, they have constsntly consolidated and developed relations of friendship and cooperation by supporting and cooperating with each other in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism and communism.

During the entire period when the Czechoslovak people have gallantly smashed the repeated destructive and sabotage maneuvers of the class enemies at home and abroad, while firmly grasping sovereignty in their hands, have defended the gains of the revolution, and, thus, have accelerated socialist revolution and construction, the Korean people have always extended firm support and solidarity to the Czechoslovak people with the sense of obligation and principle as a class brother.

The Czechoslovak people have always supported and encouraged our people's struggle for the revolution and construction. In particular, during the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists and in the postwar rehabilitation period, the Czechoslovak people sincerely and actively helped our people's struggle materially and mentally.

Today, Czechoslovakia contributes to maintaining and consolidating the armistice in our country as a member country of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

The significant meeting and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak in June 1973 in Pyongyang were of epochal significance in the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Since then, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two counties have developed in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural -- more rapidly, more broadly, and more deeply.

In particular, the current visit to Czechoslovakia by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a historic event which has provided another epochal occasion in elevating the daily, developing, friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries to a new higher stage.

The friendly relations between the two countries, which have been forged as class brothers, are today being strengthened and developed into solid ones with mighty strength and vitality. The reality, in which the revolution and construction in the two countries have been further deepened and developed today, has unfolded broader and brighter prospects in the development of the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia led by Comrade Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak people have outstandingly carried out the struggle platform of the party by registering great success in the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan advanced at the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The Korean people have vigorously carried out the struggle to occupy the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's, firmly rallying as one around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. As a result, the Korean people have firmly established the material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries have been expanded and developed daily in conformity with the development of the reality in which the revolution and construction are being rapidly developed.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Czechoslovakia have also been further consolidated and developed in the struggle against inperialism and for peace of the world. Today the Czechoslovak people are actively struggling against the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers and for peace and security in Europe.

The Korean people are vigorously struggling against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers for aggression and war in Korea and Asia and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The peoples of the two countries have not only strengthened support for and solidarity with each other, but have also more firmly deepened their class ties in the joint struggle against imperialism.

The Korean people will, in the future, as in the past, actively make all possible efforts to consolidate and develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries with the feeling of friendship and the sense of class obligation toward the Czechoslovak people.

USSR'S ANTONOV INSPECTS MORAVIAN ENERGY CENTER

LD071438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in Czechoslovakia to attend a session of the plenipotentiaries of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Government for cooperation in developing the Czechoslovak nuclear energy program, arrived in the South Moravian Region today. In Brno-Lesna he inspected the training and teaching center of the Bohemian Energy Enterprises which had already prepared specialists for the first two power units of the Dukovany nuclear power station. Aleksey Antonov, accompanied by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuels and energy, then left Brno for Dukovany.

CANADIAN ENVOY DELIVERS TRUDEAU NOTE TO STROUGAL

LD081023 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs, has received Hugh David Peel, Canadian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who handed to him a message from Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau addressed to Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. The message follows the recent visit of Pierre Elliott Trudeau to Czechoslovakia and concerns the questions of eliminating the dangers of the outbreak of a nuclear war and improving the atmosphere in the East-West relations.

BRIEFS

LENART, OTHERS AT CONCERT -- The Days of Culture for the PPR in Czechoslovakia opened with a festive concert by the National Philharmonic from Warsaw in the Slovak National Theater in Bratislava tonight. Present at the concert were Comrades Jozef Lenart, Josef Havlin, Ludovit Pezlar, Miroslav Valek, and other representatives of our political and cultural life. [Excerpt] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 5 Jun 84 LD]

HUSAK CONGRATULATES RESEARCHER -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, sent a congratulatory letter to Hero of Socialist Labor Vladimir Novotny and head of the research and development department of the Jiskra Tabor National Enterprise, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The letter pays tribute to his many years of meritorious, creative work and his positive attitude toward the application of scientific and technological development in Czechoslovakia's automobile industry as well as to his selfless activity in party and public posts in carrying out the policy of the CPCZ and its program of socialist construction. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Jun 84 LD]

COMMUNIQUE WITH MEXICO ON FISCHER VISIT

LD011048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0649 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Jun (ADN) -- The talks between Mexican and GDR Foreign Ministers Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Oskar Fischer, passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. This is noted in a joint communique on Oskar Fischer's official visit to Mexico.

The foreign ministers discussed the positive development of relations between the two countries and the worrying problems of present international events. The two politicians welcomed the dynamism which characterizes the bilateral and traditionally friendly relations. They agreed that there are favorable conditions for shaping these relations in an even more varied way, and for giving them -- as both countries wish -- greater continuity and breadth.

The ministers discussed in detail fundamental issues of the foreign policy of both countries, including such shared aims as the struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament, and for a more just international economic order, the communique goes on to say.

Oskar Fischer briefed his counterpart on the situation in Europe following the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in some NATO states. He explained the countermeasures which this deployment inevitably entailed.

"At the same time, Oskar Fischer affirmed the standpoint of his government that it will do all it can to prevent the world from sliding into nuclear disaster. Together with the other states of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR is prepared to enter into talks on all issues relating to the ensuring of peace. They must, however, be conducted with the aim of reaching agreements on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security," the document stressed.

Agreeing with this, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor affirmed the need to support every effort aimed at resuming negotiations on limiting the production and distribution of conventional weapons and on the removal of nuclear weapons. With this in view, the minister explained the contents of the appeal from state and government heads to the United States, the Soviet Union, the Republic of China, France, and Great Britain to end the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and to create a permanent program of arms limitation, which will ensure the vitally necessary diversion of resources away from the arms race toward economic and social development.

Minister Fischer explained the GDR's fundamental agreement with the thrust of the appeal. At the same time, he pointed to the many and varied initiatives put forward by his government together with the Warsaw Pact states in the Prague declaration, the Moscow joint statement and the meeting of foreign ministers in Budapest for stimulating international action against the danger of nuclear war.

Bernardo Sepulveda Amor gave a short account of the work of the Contadora Group, "whose aim it is to prevent a general military conflict in Central America, to create peaceful conditions in the region, to promote on the isthmus a process of economic and social development free of preconditions and discrimination, through effective international economic cooperation on the formation of the Committee for Economic and Social Development in Central America (CADESCA)."

Oskar Fischer affirmed his government's support for the efforts of the Contadora Group and in particular for the Cancun declaration on peace in Central America. As a result of their fruitful talks, the two ministers agreed to continue dialogue on all levels and to give fresh impetus to economic relations.

FDGB, LEBANESE TU ISSUE COMMUNIQUE IN BERLIN

LD020350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1428 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR FDGB and the National Federation of Workers' and Employees' Trade Unions of Lebanon (FENASOL) denounce the expansionist policy of Israeli aggression and the continuing occupation of parts of Lebanon. This is underlined in a joint communique which Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, and FENASOL President Ilyas Habr signed in Berlin on Friday at the end of the Lebanese delegation's visit to the GDR.

In the communique the two sides expressed their deep concern about the arms drive and confrontation policy fanned by U.S. imperialism and the danger of worldwide war emanating from it. They resolutely condemned the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Tribute was paid to the proposals by the Soviet Union and other socialist states concerning the preservation of world peace and the ending of the nuclear arms race.

The FDGB paid tribute to the fight by the working people of Lebanon which resulted in the annulment of the Lebanese-Israeli treaty and the withdrawal of American and other foreign troops. The two sides assessed this fact as a success for all progressive and peace-loving forces. They called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

AXEN MEETS WITH ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD071525 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1311 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Tawfiq Tubi, deputy general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party for a friendly discussion during the latter's stopover in Berlin.

Tawfiq Tubi reported on the decisions of the April meeting of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee on continuing the struggle for a just peace in the Middle Esat and countering the effects of the policy of war and occupation pursued by Israel's ruling forces on the country's population. He explained the political line of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality in the present stage of preparations for the parliamentary elections.

Hermann Axen reported on the GDR's active contribution to securing peace and averting the threat of a nuclear war, as explained at the eighth Central Committe meeting, and on the successful work to shape the advanced socialist society in preparation for the GDR's 35th anniversary.

Both sides wholly supported the proposals of the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact states, to limit arms and for disarmament, and a constructive dialogue, serving detente and cooperation, between East and West.

The two parties' representatives condemned the United State's striving to interfere politically in the Near and Middle East and to establish a direct military presence. They called for an end to the policy of aggression pursued by the ruling forces in Israel against the Palestinian people and its Arab neighbors. They spoke out in favor of convening an international Middle East conference, to be attended by all interested parties, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people. They called for Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied since 1967 and for the implementation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including its right to form an independent state.

During the discussion, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship between the two parties, measures were discussed for further developing relations between the SED and Israeli Communist Party.

STOPH, SOELLE MEET BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD071945 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- The prevention of a nuclear conflagration and the end of the arms race are of primary importance for all peoples and require the cooperation of all peace-loving forces willing to arrive at an understanding. This was noted by GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and the foreign minister of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, A.R. Shamsud Doha, during a talk in Berlin today.

Willi Stoph emphasized the inseparable connection between measures for arms limitation and disarmament, and the economic and social development of peoples. The proposal of the Warsaw Pact on the nonincrease and cut of arms expenditure takes this into account. Implementation of this proposal would make an effective contribution to end the arms race and to move toward disarmament, when the funds thus released could be used for social and economic development, including that of the developing countries.

Shamsud Doha praised the GDR policy and the achievements attained in the 35 years of its existence. The two sides agreed that the relations between the two states could be developed further, and called for their development.

The GDR minister for foreign trade, Horst Soelle, also received the guest from Bangladesh for a talk today. They discussed opportunities for expanding economic relations between the two countries, particularly in the area of trade. The two sides emphasized their willingness to further develop trade according to the principles of mutual benefit.

Horst Soelle stated the GDR's interest in supplying plants and equipment for specific development projects in the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh. The GDR has already erected cotton mills and wheat mills in Bangladesh and supplied harbor cranes. Also exported are photochemical products and typewriters. The GDR imports jute, skins, and pelts as well as other domestic produce from the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh.

SPD OFFICIAL: TALKS WITH HAEBER FREE OF POLEMIC

LD061823 Hamburg DPA in German 1619 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 6 Jun (DPA) -- Volker Hauff, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary party, said the GDR is interested in continuing the process of dialogue and cooperation between the two German states and intensifying it where possible. Following a talk with SED Politburo member Herbert Haeber, Hauff told newsmen in East Berlin today that the talk had been "free of all polemic."

The difficulties and also the risks of international developments and their effects on relations between the two German states had not been excluded, but the firm determination to continue cooperation and to seek fresh possibilities "for shaping relations in an even more stable way" was apparent. He had the impression that the GDR was interested in the planned visit to the Federal Republic by state and party head Erich Honecker. Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the Federal Republic's Permanent Mission in East Berlin, also took part in the talk.

COURT CONVICTS FUGITIVE TO FRG OF MURDER

AU061350 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday the Magdeburg Bezirk court sentences 37-year-old Klaus Jabusch from the Voelpke community, Oschersleben Kreis, to lifelong imprisonment. As proven by evidence the convict, together with Frank Weissgerber, also from Voelpke, attacked, murdered, and robbed 24-year-old Ingolf Hauser in Oschersleben Kreis in a car on the open road on 8 October 1982. Weissgarber, by committing other criminal acts, escaped prosecution by fleeing into the FRG.

On 6 September and 15 November 1983 the GDR general prosecutor submitted comprehensive evidence against the fugitive GDR citizen Weissgerber to the judicial organs of the Federal Republic and demanded his extradition to the GDR. Despite the overwhelming evidence the general prosecutor in Hamburg rejected the extradition of Weissgerber on 16 December 1983. Thus the clearing up and the immediate punishment of a severe crime was prevented and a person accused of murder has escaped his legal judge.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY, INVITATION

LD072105 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received the USSR ambassador to the GDR, Vyacheslav Kochemasov. During the meeting the USSR ambassador presented an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet for a GDR People's Chamber delegation to visit the Soviet Union in November 1984. Horst Sindermann accepted the invitation with thanks.

HONECKER MEETS WITH FDJ BEZIRK REPRESENTATIVES

LD070951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0827 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- The FDJ and Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization reported on their outstanding achievements in the GDR's 35th anniversary year to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, in Berlin on Thursday, the eve of the GDR National Youth Festival.

Girls and boys from all FDJ bezirk organizations welcomed Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership in the congress hall of the Central Committee building in Marx-Engels Square with loud applause and cheering. On behalf of the FDJ, the first secretary of the Central Council, Eberhard Aurich, gave the report.

Honecker Address

DW080813 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary at the SED Central Committee building in Berlin on 7 June in acceptance of the accountability report on the peace drive by the FDJ and the Young Pioneers -- recorded]

[Text] Dear friends of the FDJ, dear Thaelmann Pioneers, dear comrades: In keeping wit a good tradition, our FDJ always combines its organizational rallies with an accountability report to our party on the youth's contribution to the all-round strengthening of our GDR.

This is an expression of the firm alliance between the SED and our socialist youth organization, the FDJ.

We are most deeply impressed, dear friends, by the outstanding feats that you are performing under the peace drive of the FDJ and under the Young Pioneer action called: My homeland, the GDR. The report delivered by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, convincingly demonstrates that the FDJ members are in the front line in implementing the decisions of our 10th party congress. [applause]

You have exemplarily fulfilled your word -- and we know this to be typical of our socialist youth organization -- and have come to Berlin with fulfilled and overfulfilled plans. For this, dear friends, I thank you quite cordially on behalf of the SED Central Committee. [applause]

Under the slogan "My deed for our socialist fatherland," millions of boys and girls are helping with diligent and creative work to make the GDR's 35th anniversary the most successful in its history! Thus, the FDJ is implementing the mandate from our party's program to educate class-aware fighters for social progress as the active helper and loyal militant reserve of the SED. We are proud that the FDJ and its Ernst Thaelmann Young Pioneer Organization so actively and awarely advocate peace and socialism. The zeal and skill with which you face the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution in our Republic deserve high recognition. You are proving your performance potential in the solution of rationalization and innovative tasks in the youth brigades, and with top achievements in the youth research collectives.

Your results in FDJ action for material thriftiness and in the increasingly effective utilization of the capital equipment are exemplary. With great initiative, you are working in consumer goods production and in the mastering of microelectronics and robotics. It is necessary to emphasize that you are proving your worth in livestock production and irrigation in socialist agriculture. The youth projects completed ahead of schedule on the occasion of the national youth festival are essential contributions to the further promotion of our party's economic strategy. Side by side with experienced working people, you attain with revolutionary enthusiasm and civic responsibility great achievements for the continuation of our successful course for the entire social and economic policy. Your work is in keeping with the meaning of socialism: To do everything for the well-being of the people. [applause]

Dear FDJ members, the facts in our country confirm what we said at our 10th party congress. Never before has a state on German soil been able to take as much pride in its youth as here in our socialist GDR. [applause]

The television documentary entitled "Our Emblem Is the Sun," which all of us saw with great interest, makes it evident in a touching way that the history of our worker-peasant state has always also involved the history of outstanding deeds by the youth for our socialist homeland. In each phase of social development the FDJ passed its tests as Thaelmann's young guard. It helps to build the new, socialist Germany in which the young generation for the first time has found its true fatherland. [applause]

With your FDJ peace drive, you continue with esteem the glorious traditions of the socialist youth organiztion in a period of bitter class struggles. At your membership meetings and youth forums, under the FDJ indoctrination program, and in many personal talks, you familiarized yourselves with the successful development of our socialist fatherland. Thousands of communists and activists of the first hour, veterans of the workers struggle, and state and economic functionaries supported you in this effort. We welcome this very much. In this time full of struggle, it is necessary more than ever before for each individual to recognize how with his personal contribution he influences the continuation of our policy for the well-being of the people and for safeguarding peace.

What could be finer for a communist than creating enthusiasm among the next generation for communist ideals. From the emergence and growth of our Republic and from the pride in what has been created in our peace state, you have rightly made the finding that the change to the good in the history of the German people has its roots in the power of the workers and peasants under the leaders of the SED. [applause]

A homeland has been conquered for peace on German soil through the establishment of the GDR, based on the indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. Thanks to the socialist peace power, Europe is experiencing the longest time of peace in its modern history. In the future, too, we will do everything in our power to prevent this period of peace from ever ending. [applause]

The peoples of the world can rely on the fact that we will always work toward ensuring that war will never again emanate from German soil. [applause]

Dear friends, your great organizational rally of the FDJ will begin tomorrow. You have prepared for it thoroughly and in many ways in all bezirke and kreise, and in the basic organizations and groups. By your feats, you demonstrate that the young generation of the GDR backs the policy of the SED in unity and cohesion. The young people are prepared to further strengthen, and protect against any enemy, their fatherland of peace, socialism, and human dignity under all conditions. [applause]

We are firmly convinced that new initiatives for the further preparation of the GDR's 35th anniversary will emanate from this festival. We are aware that we can also count on your deeds and ideas in the future when it will be necessary to fulfill and purposely overfulfill the tasks of the national economic plan and to map out an ambitious plan for 1985. We are certain that you, as activists of the FDJ organization, will continue to exemplarily lead the way in the consistent implementation of the decisions of our 10th party congress in industry and agriculture, and in the defense of the socialist achievements in school, as well as in vocational training, at the institutes of higher learning, in the cultural sector, and in sports.

Dear friends and comrades, I would like to take today's presentation of the accountability report in the SED Central Committee building as an opportunity to present the first 50 most active FDJ members with the program of our party in recognition of their feats under the peace drive. This program forms the basis of work and a signpost for the whole people. Our Marxist-Leninist party emerged from the people and is always at the service of the people. We freely and frankly stand by the words of Friedrich Engels: A program is always a publicly raised flag, and the outside world judges the party by it. This commitment determines our actions in every situation. [applause]

Jointly with all the working people, we are solving the tasks that we have set for ourselves for the people's well-being. For all of us, words and deeds form an entity. Our program is one of truth and, at the same time, a program for revolutionary action. With this program our party mobilizes our country's citizens in the spirit of socialist patriotism and of proletarian internationalism. With it the party organizes the struggle for peace and socialism and against the imperialist policy of confrontation. Our program is proving to be a large-scale plan for the further organization and development of the socialist society, is a source of strength and a compass for our advance into the communist future, and thus is also a program for the young generation. [applause]

I congratulate most cordially all our friends who are honored with this high award.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, I wish complete success to your national youth festival, this great performance demonstration of the young generation in honor of our Republic. May each of you return from our capital with rish impressions and new stimulations for your work. May every one give his best at his place of work for the further blooming and flourishing of our socialist fatherland, the GDR. Friendship! [prolonged applause]

DECREE ON IMPROVEMENTS FOR WORKING MOTHERS

AU061120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 84 p 3

["Decree on the Improvement of Services Following the Birth of a Third Child and Each Additional Child Thereafter and for Married Working Mothers With Three or More Children Taking Care of Sick Children"]

[Text] In implementation of the joint decision of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive Committee, and the GDR Council of Ministers on measures for improving working and living conditions for families with three or more children of 17 May 1984, in accordance with the FDGB National Executive Committee, the following is decreed:

Extension of Paid Leave on the Birth of a Third or Any Additional Child Following the End of Maternity Leave

Section 1

1 -- Following the birth of a third or any additional child mothers with social insurance may claim paid leave after the end of maternity leave up to the time the last born child is 18 months of age, if they want to take care of that child themselves at home.

2 -- For this leave mothers will receive an allowance not exceeding the amount of sickness benefit to which they are entitled in the event of their own disability for work because of sickness beginning with the seventh week of disability for work in the calendar year, but at least M350 monthly. For mothers who were working part-time at the beginning of their maternity leave the minimum allowance will be paid pro rata to the average working time per week in the period of assessment.

Section 2

Mothers who do not claim the allowance after the birth of the third or any additional child will in any case receive the allowance in accordance with section 4 up to the end of the 18th month of the last born child in the event they take leave from work in order to take care of their sick child or to take care of their child in the event of temporary quarantine on children's institutions for the duration of such leave. The duration of the receipt of this allowance is not included in the terms for granting allowances for taking care of sick children.

Section 3

Female students engaged in full-time study or research study at universities, colleges, or technical schools, as well as regular postgraduate students may claim leave from their studies or postgraduate studies following the end of the maternity leave for the third child or any additional child up to the time the last born child is 18 months old, if they want to take care of this child themselves at home. For the duration of that leave they will be paid scholarships in the full amount in accordance with the stipulations for granting scholarships.

Support for Married Working Mothers with Three or More Children in Taking Care of Sick Children

Section 4

1 -- Married mothers with social insurance with three or more children when taking leave to nurse their sick children will receive an allowance from social insurance. The allowance may be claimed for nursing leave for a child until the child is 14 years of age.

2 -- The allowance will be paid for any leave for nursing sick children for a duration of 2 days, not exceeding the amount of sickness benefit to which mothers are entitled in the event of their own disability for work in the first to sixth week of sickness in the calendar year.

3 -- Mothers who take longer leave because it is necessary for nursing the sick child will receive, after the end of the allowance set out in paragraph 2, an allowance not exceeding the sickness benefit to which they are entitled in the event of their own disability for work beginning with the seventh week of incapacitation in the calendar year. This allowance is granted for mothers with 3 children for a period of 8 weeks altogether; with 4 children for a period of 10 weeks altogether; with 5 or more children for a period of 13 weeks altogether in the calendar year. The number of the children at the beginning of the first incidence of payment in the calendar year is decisive for the duration of the claim to the allowance. If the number of children later increases then the extended period of receiving the allowance applies with date of the change.

Section 5

1 -- In certain cases, in particular for reasons of the vocational work or qualification of the mother, the paid leave may be claimed by the husband or grandmother instead of the mother in accordance with section 4. This also applies to the grandmother of children of single working people with three or more children.

2 -- If the husband or the grandmother claims the paid leave the authority that pays the allowance must be given a certificate showing for which period following the first 2 days of leave allowance may be claimed. The certificate must be issued by the authority that is responsible for paying the allowance to the mother. The certificate must be returned to that authority after the end of the paid leave with a note recording the duration of the payment of the allowance.

3 -- The allowance for the husband or the grandmother will be paid, in accordance with section 4, paragraphs 2 and 3, up to the amount of the sickness benefit, to which they are entitled in the event of their own disability for work.

Legal Provisions to Be Applied

Section 6

1 -- For granting the maternity allowance there will be applied

-- for workers and employees and other persons compulsorily insured with the social insurance for workers and employees the sections 46, paragraph 2; 47, paragraphs 3 and 4; and 48 to 51 of the decree of 17 November 1977 on the social insurance of workers and employees (SVO) (GESETZBLATT I, No 35, page 373).

-- for members of socialist production cooperatives, craftsmen, and other persons compulsorily insured with the social insurance of the GDR state insurance the sections 66, paragraph 2; 67, paragraphs 3 and 4 and 68 to 71 of the decree of 9 December 1977 on the social insurance of the GDR state insurance (GESETZBLATT I 1978, No 1, page 1);

2 -- For granting the allowance for nursing sick children there will be correspondingly applied for workers and employees and other persons compulsorily insured with the social insurance of workers and employees sections 9, paragraph 3(b); 40, paragraph 4; 41, paragraphs 2 to 4; and 42 of the decree of 17 November 1977 on the social insurance of workers and employees (SVO); and for members of socialist production cooperatives, craftsmen, and other persons compulsorily insured with the social insurance of the GDR state insurance the sections 33, paragraphs 3(b); 59, paragraph 3; 60, paragraphs 2 to 4; and 61 of the decree of 9 December 1977 on the social insurance of the GDR state insurance.

Section 7

Transitional Provision

Mothers whose third or additional child is not yet 18 months old on 17 May 1984 may claim the extended paid leave from 17 May 1984 until that child is 18 months of age.

Concluding Provisions

Section 8

In agreement with the heads of the responsible central state organs and in agreement with the FDGB National Executive Committee the state secretary for labor and wages issues the provisions for implementation.

Section 9

1 -- This decree will enter into force on 1 June 1984. The sections 1 to 3; 6, paragraph 1; and section 7 go into effect on 17 May 1984.

2 -- In section 52 of the decree of 17 November 1977 on the social insurance of the workers and employees (SVO) GESETZBLATT I, No 35, page 373) and in section 72 of the decree of 9 December 1977 on the social insurance of the GDR state insurance GEZETZBLATT I 1978, No 1, page 2) the words "and any other born" are deleted.

Berlin, 24 May 1984

The GDR Council of Ministers: signed, W. Stoph, chairman; signed, Beyreither, state secretary for labor and wages

DECREE ON AID TO FAMILIES WITH 3 CHILDREN

AU060700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 84 p 3

["Decree on Special Assistance to Married Couples With Three Children"]

[Text] In implementation of the joint resolution of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Federal Executive Committee, and the GDR Council of Ministers on measures to improve the working and living conditions of families with three or more children, which was issued on 17 May 1984, in accordance with the FDGB Federal Executive Committee, the following is decreed:

Section 1

Responsibility of State Organs, Enterprises, Cooperatives, and Institutions:

(1) The councils of the cities, city wards, and communities (subsequently termed local councils) as well as enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions (subsequently termed enterprises), in cooperation with the social organizations must render special assistance to married couples with three children. They are duty bound to obtain an overview of the working and living conditions of such families in order to learn their situation and -- even if no application is made -- to initiate appropriate measures for their support. The enterprises will submit appropriate proposals to the local councils. Social organizations are also authorized to submit such proposals; and the families themselves may submit applications.

(2) The methods proven in caring for families with many children will be applied to the implementation and coordination of all measures.

Section 2

Measures To Improve Housing Conditions:

(1) Families with three children must be preferentially assigned such apartments as appropriate to the number of persons and to the age and sex of the children. The furnishings to a great extent must fulfill, on the basis of local possibilities, the requirements of these families.

(2) In close cooperation with the social organizations and enterprise managers, the local councils must stipulate measures which ensure a continuous supply of suitable housing space to families with three children. These measures comprise:

a) particular consideration for the housing requirements of such families in the planning and preparation of apartment construction -- in its unity of construction, rehabilitation, modernization, and maintenance;

b) the preferential assignment of apartments in new complexes as well as of rehabilitated and modernized apartments;

c) the organization of apartment exchanges;

d) the utilization of local reserves through the organized rehabilitation and improvement, modernization, and repair of suitable housing space;

e) the issuing of approbations for the construction of private homes. In doing so it must be ensured that projects for offer and reuse [Angebots and Widerverwendungsprojekte] are offered which are in accordance with family size and can be built in the kreis, and that the financial benefits envisaged by the ordinance of 31 August 1978 on the erection, modernization, and repair of private homes -- private home ordinance (GESETZBLATT I No 40, p 425) -- are granted for the construction.

(3) When assigning apartments, enterprises which possess enterprise apartments must give preferential consideration to families with three children.

Section 3

Health Care:

Health care for families with three children must be ensured through:

-- dispensary treatment by the family doctor, enterprise physicians, social health service workers, and counseling within the framework of service for the protection of the health of mothers, children, and youth;

-- regular and rapid consultation facilities in out-patient medical institutions;

-- preferential approval of preventive and curative cures;

-- the establishment of the proper prerequisites by the enterprises and local councils to enable the parents or one parent to undergo cures (for example, through temporary accommodation and care for the children).

Section 4

Preferential Assignment of Slots in Institutions for Children and Recreation Facilities:

(1) The local councils, in cooperation with the enterprises and FDGB executives, ensure that the children of families with three children are preferentially admitted to nurseries and kindergartens near their place of residence.

(2) The managers of the enterprises and leaders of the local councils, in cooperation with the FDGB executives, will ensure that such families are being supplied vacation slots and trips on a priority basis and that they are given priority at recreation facilities near their place of residence. The participation of the children in the fashioning of vacations, particularly in children's summer camps, and local vacation exercises must be ensured. The growing cultural needs of the aforementioned families must be taken into consideration by more intensely enlisting them in intellectual-cultural life.

Section 5

Financial Benefits:

Families with three children, taking into consideration their social situation, may also be granted on an individual basis payments by the local councils within the framework of the means that are available for this purpose. These means are intended for the care and education of the children, such as:

a) for the purchase of children's clothing and of other commodities of daily use for children;

b) on their admission to schools, their participation in children's vacation camps and in youth initiation ceremonies;

c) reductions in the parents' contribution to the cost of maintenance in children's nurseries and kindergartens, meals for children and students free of charge or at reduced prices and supplies of drinking milk.

d) a reduction in the admission fees to cultural and sports events.

Section 6

Legal Remedies:

(1) A complaint may be made against decisions of the local council about financial grants. Persons entitled to such benefits must be properly instructed.

(2) A complaint must be submitted within 4 weeks after receiving word of the decision to the local council which has made the decision.

(3) If the complaint is not completely complied with, it must be forwarded to the department for health and social care of the superior council within 8 days. That council makes a decision within 2 weeks which is final. Representatives of the commissions concerned at the local councils as well as of social organizations must be heard before the decision is made.

Section 7

Financing:

Financial grants are being paid from the state budget. Measures and payments from the enterprises' cultural and social funds are not affected by this.

Final Provisions

Section 8

The minister of health, in agreement with the heads of the appropriate state organs and in accordance with the FDGB Federal Executive Committee, issues the implementary regulations.

Section 9

(1) This ordinance goes into effect on 1 June 1984.

(2) In section 12, paragraph 1 of the ordinance of 4 December 1975 on the granting of a state children's allowance and on special assistance to families with many children and single citizens with three children (GESETZBLATT I, 1976 No 4 p 52), the words "provided the income of the parents or of the single citizens does not exceed the amounts listed in section 11, paragraph 1" will be deleted.

Berlin, 24 May 1984

The GDR Council of Ministers: signed, W. Stoph, chairman; signed, Professor Dr of Science and Medicine H.C. Mecklinger, minister of health.

MILITARY PARADE WELCOMES KIM IL-SONG

LD071152 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 7 (MTI) -- Several thousand workers and young people assembled in front of the parliament building, where the Korean party and state delegation, with Kim Il-song being accompanied by Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi, was ceremoniously welcomed with a military parade. Kim Il-song last visited Hungary 28 years ago.

The DPR Korean delegation includes, among others, chairman of the Council of Ministers Kang Song-san, Vice-Chairman Yi Chong-ok, Vice Chairman and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Yong Hyong muk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, all members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The delegation was met by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Political Committee, Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of Ministers, several members of the government, including Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and several senior officials of Hungary's political, state and social life. Present were Sandor Etre, Hungarian ambassador in Pyongyang, Yu Yong-kol, DPR Korean ambassador in Budapest, and heads and members of several diplomatic missions in Budapest.

During the welcoming ceremony Hungarian and DPR Korean public personalities present and the representatives of diplomatic missions in Budapest were introduced to Kim Il-song.

LOSONCZI MEETS WITH KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION

LD071147 Budapest MTI in English 1104 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 7 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Thursday received a Kampuchean delegation, headed by Chea Sim, chairman of the Kampuchean National Assembly, currently on an official, friendly visit to Hungary.

Mrs Ilona Cservenka, deputy president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and Kao Samreth, charge d'affaires of the Kampuchean Embassy in Budapest, attended the meeting characterized by a cordial atmosphere.

GASPAR INTERVIEWED ON TV RELATIONS WITH CSSR

AU050840 Prague PRACE in Czech 1 Jun 84 p 1

[Interview given by Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the National Trade Union Council, and head of the delegation of Hungarian trade unions which visited the CSSR on 27-30 May, to Roman Spisiak "at the conclusion of the visit" entitled "We Have Common Goals"; place and date not given]

[Text] [Spisiak] Comrade Chairman, how do you assess the stay of the Hungarian trade union delegation in the CSSR?

[Gaspar] The relations between Hungarian and Czechoslovak trade unions contain all the traditional elements which are typical of ties between trade unions coming from the same social systems. We are glad to be able to add a bit more to them.

We have succeeded in ridding our relations of formalism; and we discuss and exchange opinions in very specific issues. Two years ago we agreed to deal at our present meeting with the cooperation of trade unions and state bodies, with the contents, form, and methods of this cooperation, as well as with the trade unions' activities with regard to the various strata of working people. I consider it most important that we have mutually enriched our knowledge of the ways in which the trade union movement must integrate the economic and the social changes. I am glad that the delegation of the Hungarian trade unions was aslo received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. The businesslike, cordial, and friendly meeting with him has contributed to the success of our negotiations. It was a most interesting and stimulating exchange of opinions on the trade unions' work, position, and operation in society. Because, in fact, society's development requires new approaches also from us, the trade unionists. We can boldly say that in our negotiations we have jointly knocked on the door of the future -- that we have touched on close perspectives. Actually, one of the essential features of the trade unions' activity is to recognize and to react in time to society's demands. And we must also adjust the new forms of work to these needs.

[Spisiak] How do you see the traditional meetings of the two secretariats and their future work?

[Gaspar] I would like to stress that we are meeting regularly not only because we have not seen each other for some time, but because we are linked by common goals, because we are looking for common suggestions for the improvement of our own work. For we want to fulfill the tasks of the trade unions on an increasingly higher level; we are interested in ridding the entire trade union activity of any and all formalism. The common endeavor of the two trade union organizations is perhaps expressed best by our working slogan: "We are doing everything that makes sense; we are not doing anything that does not make sense."

GOVERNMENT REVIEWS RAILWAYS, ENERGY PROGRAM

LD080153 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpts] According to the stance taken by the Council of Ministers, the enterprise character of Hungarian State Railways [MAV] must be further strengthened. In connection with this, its legal competence as an authority must be abolished. In its session today, the government discussed the minister of transport's report about the ways in which the organizational modernization of the railways has been carried out. Last year it was decided that MAV would continue its activities as an independent enterprise. The past year has showed that an unjustifiable number of tasks at the railways require authoritative permission.

Therefore, the government agreed that beginning 1 July, the Transport Main Directorate, which is already in existence, instead of MAV, will carry out the authoritative tasks regarding the railways. The introduction of new railway vehicles will continue to require authority, as will the examination of drivers, but the various technical inspections will be carried out and smaller technical establishments will be built without reference to authorities.

On the basis of the report by the chairman of the Central People's Control Committee, the government discussed the implementation of the energy management program and compelled the directing organs to take further steps for the wide-spread utilization of conservation measures.

According to central expectations, in recent years the energy utilization structure of the people's economy has been improved, which means that the use of oil has become more modest while the use of natural gas has increased, in harmony with the introduction of up-to-date heating systems. It is a further achievement that the waste in the economy has, in essence, ceased. In 1983 energy consumption was some 6 percent lower than in 1980. That the economy's rate of growth has become more modest is a contributing factor, but primarily the centralization measures are responsible for this result, the government stated at its session today.

'SOPRON-84' EXERCISES CONCLUDE SUCCESSFULLY

LD071913 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The "Sopron-84" tactical exercise of designated staff and troops of the Hungarian People's Army, in which reservists liable to military service participated, has successfully ended. The reservists have been demobilized. Gabor Dombovari sends the following report from the central ceremony in Nyiregyhaza:

[Begin recording] [Dombovari] The "Sopron-84" tactical exercise, which took place on land, on water and in the air, and which was directed by Major-General (Sandor Ermi), regimental commander, lasted from May 18 until June 7. I ask you first to recall the the most important actions.

[(Ermi)] Many thousands of people had to be mobilized, equipped, and assigned to their place. Technology had to be acquired and put at everyone's post. The most important was for these companies to develop a sense of solidarity, for the soldiers to know how to handle the technology. They would not have been able to carry out the next, difficult, actions which, as you said, took place indeed in air and on water, without this, if this action, the developing of a sense of solidarity, had not been carried out to such a degree.

The best action was the tactical exercise which was linked with the firing of bullets. I must add to this that every single reservist of ours fired every weapon of his which [word indistinct], with [word indistinct] as well, threw hand-grenades, and every reserve soldier of ours also shot [word indistinct] firearms, with live ammunition. Tactical exercises are said to be of the highest level when firearms are used with live ammunition.

Then, the next large action was when it was necessary to cross (?water). This entailed a great deal of specialist knowledge, and it was necessary to be well trained. The leaders had to be good in order to conduct the [word indistinct]

[Dombovari] I believe that this exercise was somewhat different from what is customary for officers, since the greater part of the called-up soldiers were reservists, engineers, turners, teachers, and so on. Was it more difficult to deal with them?

[(Ermi)] I can speak now about the successful execution of the exercise, and add that it was feasible only because the professional force, the reserve force, and the regular force worked as one. Naturally, it was difficult for the professionals, there are proportionally very few of them, and the successful execution of the exercise can be attributed to the fact that they found such wonderful partners as the reserve commanders.

[Dombovari] The closing action was the presentation of decorations, perhaps also awarded to the families?

[(Ermi)] Certain families also had to take part in this exercise, furthermore with extra responsibility and perhaps somewhat broken off from the course of life, because it is certain that small children, who are used to being told good-night before going to bed, looked for their fathers in the evening.

[Dombovari] In the interest of informing relatives, I ask whether there were any accidents?

[(Ermi)] Nothing happened. Such an action, the mobilization of so many people, the execution of such a difficult task, the highest-level requirements with arms and technology, on water, in air, and on land with no one being scratched. Everyone is returning home [word indistinct] This was one of the main aims of the exercise. [end recording]

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA -- Budapest, June 5 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party delegation visited Havana and Santiago de Cuba from May 28 to June 3, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. The delegation, led by Erno Lakatos, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the HSWP Central Committee, held talks on timely political and ideological issues, and the work of education and the media. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The delegation met Antonio Perez Herrero, candidate member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation returned to Budapest Tuesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 5 Jun 84 LD]

KISZ SESSION, PERSONNEL CHANGES -- The Central Committee of the KISZ held a meeting on Friday, 11 May. Taking part at the consultations was Tibor Baranyai, head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee. The members of the body were informed of the MSZMP Central Committee meeting of 17 May 1984 by Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. Following this, Peter Emod, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee submitted a proposal on the creation of the Hungarian national preparatory committee for the 12th World Youth and Student Rally. Finally, the Central Committee decided on personnel issues. Mrs Imre Kiss, Sandor Szeles, and Andras Veres, with the appreciation of their merits, were released from their membership in the Central Committee and the Executive Committee. Jozsef Bajsz and Jozsef Hagenthurn, members of the Central Committee and Erika Tomsits whom the body elected among its ranks, were elected members of the Executive Committee. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZAVA 12 May 84 p 3 AU]

POLISH CATHOLIC OFFICIAL'S VISIT -- Zenon Komender, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and president of the Catholic Pax Association, visited Hungary 14-15 May. During his visit to Hungary, he held talks with the leaders of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Bench of Bishops. Then a cooperation agreement between the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Pax Association was signed. Zenon Komender was received by Dr Laszlo Lekai, cardinal, chairman of the Hungarian Catholic Bench of Bishops. During his stay in Hungary the deputy chairman of the Polish Government met with Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, Istvan Sarlos, deputy premier, members of the MSZMP Politburo, Joszef Marjai, deputy premier, and Imre Miklos, state secretary, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 May 84 p 3 AU]

ENVOY APOLOGIZES FOR SWEDISH AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

LD071122 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Poland has now apologized for the repeated violations of Swedish airspace which took place just over a week ago. The apology was conveyed by the Polish ambassador to Stockholm. The Polish ambassador has been summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to receive the Swedish protest. The Foreign Ministry restricted itself to a mild protest and the Polish ambassador promised that the violations, which took place during a Warsaw Pact exercise, would not be repeated.

FRG'S PEACE OVERTURES CONTRADICTED BY FACTS

LD071521 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 7 Jun 84

["Double Face of Bonn's Policies" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 7 June -- The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today gave this headline to a commentary which says, among other things: "There have been plenty of statements on the part of Bonn which talk of its peaceful intentions, European security, revitalization of contacts, and promoting the conciliation process and cooperation with the socialist countries, including the USSR and Poland. But assurances of a systematic development and buildup of economic cooperation find no reflection in facts," the paper complained, adding that assurances of Bonn's keeping up of the Polish-West German conciliation process are contradicted by a multiplicity of political facts, too:

"This applies not only to anti-Polish stance and activity of leaders of chauvinist landsmanschaften openly backed by West German authorities, but statements made from government and party platform by the country's authoritative political figures, such as Interior Minister Zimmermann, Secretary of State in the Foreign Ministry Mertes, the CDU/CDU floor group leader Dregger and many others." The political stance they have all aired is a clear blow to the Yalta-Potsdam territorial and political order, and hence to the integrality of Poland and other European states which are her allies.

"Undoubtedly, Bonn's foreign policy demonstrates a kind of a dual nature, so no-one should be surprised at our vigilant watching it," the paper said.

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD072355 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jun (PAP) -- At the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council and other Polish organizations, members of the Christian Peace Conference, the PAX Association, the Christian Social Association, the Polish Catholic-Social Union, a special session of the presidium of the Christian Peace Conference -- the international organization of Christians with headquarters in Prague -- was held from 4-6 June in Ojrzanow, near Warsaw.

Participants in the session (discussed) the international situation, the growing threat of nuclear war as a consequence of the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe, and the decision of the American Administration to use space for military aims.

Much attention was allotted to evaluating the role of Christian churches in socialist countries. In discussion of this theme the changing dynamic and positive nature of relations between churches and socialist states was stressed. Participants in the meeting were unanimous in the view that churches in socialist countries ought to ponder over the modern understanding of what it means to be a Christian in a socialist society. Also churches in countries with a different social system ought to develop anew their own model of Christian duty in the world, oppressed by injustice and put under the threat of war and the arms race. Both sides ought to apply joint efforts in the struggle for peace and social justice, acting jointly in that field with all progressive world forces.

Accounts were heard in particular on the theme of the development of the situation in Latin America, preparation for the Second Asiatic Christian Peace Conference, which will take place in October of this year in Japan, and preparation for the Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly, which will be convened in July of next year in Prague. These accounts were discussed in detail and tasks were mapped out in that field for the future.

It is worth remembering that on 5 June, the delegation of the presidium was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR. During the conversation the members of the delegation highly (?appraised) the economic and social achievements of Poland in the last 2 years, and also the effective and successful (?management) of the economy and its removal from crisis, despite internal problems and sanctions abroad.

Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, took part in the session of the presidium of the Christian Peace Conference.

CEAUSESCU, JARUZELSKI CONCLUDE OFFICIAL TALKS

Discuss Expanding Cooperation

AU071124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 7 June 84

[Text] Warsaw (AGERPRES) 06/06/1984 -- During the Romanian-Polish official talks in Warsaw, Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski informed each other of the course of socialist construction in Romania and Poland, on the activity carried on by the Romanian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP] to implement the development programmes of Romania and Poland.

During the talk, a survey was made of the stage of Romanian-Polish relations, and satisfaction was expressed at the positive, steadily ascending course of the cooperative links between the RCP and the PUWP as well as of the collaboration between the two countries on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane. It was considered by joint agreement that Romania and Poland's economies in full swing provided broad opportunities to intensify bilateral collaboration, to deepen and expand production, cooperation and specialization especially as regards raw materials, coking coal, machine building and electronics.

In that context, the two leaders analysed and identified new fields of activity where Romania and Poland may further develop their collaboration on the basis of long-term agreements apt to cover prospects and stability on their ties.

Opinions were exchanged at length on current international issues. In that framework, the two countries and peoples' deep concern was shown over the unprecedented deterioration of the world political situation and the growing danger of war, following the escalation of arming, of nuclear arming in particular.

The necessity was underscored to do everything possible to halt the dangerous course of events, for disarmament especially for nuclear disarmament in Europe and all over the world, for the settlement of all interests litigious issues by the political way of negotiations. Questions were also approached in relation to the current world economic crisis which virtually affects all states, more particularly the developing countries.

In connection with all major problems facing mankind nowadays, emphasis was placed on the need for socialist countries, communist and workers' parties, all progressive and democratic forces to intensify their collaboration so as to change the course of current events and make a policy of collaboration, disarmament, detente and peace firmly assert itself throughout the world. In that context, the mutual wish was expressed to develop the links between Romania and Poland, between the RCP and the PUWP both bilaterally and internationally. The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Visit Radio Works

LD071049 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The Romanian party and state delegation, headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, is in Warsaw today for the second day of the delegation's visit in the city. Today the delegation paid a visit to the Kasprzak Radio Works in Warsaw. The guests, accompanied by General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, visited the section producing radio tape decks, cassette decks, and have subsequently had a meeting with the sociopolitical aktiv and management of the Kasprzak works.

Jablonski Speech

LD071449 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1205 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, at the Kasprzak Radio Works in Warsaw on 7 June -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Highly esteemed Comrade President, dear Romanian friends: Meetings of representatives of party organizations and work forces of large industrial enterprises with delegations which arrive in our country from fraternal parties and states have become good and valuable tradition.

Dear comrades, during the past 40 years revolutionary changes have taken place in Poland and Romania. They have altered the lives of our nations fundamentally.

We shall continue to follow the path mapped out by the ninth congress in a consistent manner. And although there are still many difficulties facing us, we have the right to be optimistic if only we can mobilize all possibilities at our disposal. The correct foreign policy makes our task easier. Thanks to the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community for the first time in the history of Poland our borders are safe because we have friends around us. They are unfailing friends during both good and bad times. We had the chance to find this out during recent years.

Esteemed comrades, great transformations which have taken place both in Romania and in Poland and the common aims of the ideology which is being followed by the leading political forces of our nations have made it possible for us to enjoy comprehensive and friendly cooperation. This concerns, above all, close contacts between the Romanian Communist Party and the PZPR.

While continuing to develop bilateral cooperation in all spheres of life, Poland and Romania are actively participating in the constructive forming of international relations, and, above all, in consolidating foundations of security and cooperation on the European Continent. This is particularly significant at present during the worst deterioration in international relations for dozens of years. The deployment of new American missiles with nuclear warheads creates great threats to peace. This aims at breaching the balance of power which has been in existence, and at gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and other states in the Warsaw Pact.

These extremely dangerous moves are being accompanied by the policy of pressure, economic sanctions and attempts at interfering in internal affairs of sovereign states. There is also a dangerous phenomenon of activating revisionist and retaliatory trends, questioning the inviolable borders of socialist states, including Poland. All this coincides in time with expositions of representatives of certain leading circles in the West which undermine the commonly recognized principles of the post war territorial and political order in Europe. Both in the United States and other countries illusions are still held to weaken and destroy the unity of the states of the socialist community. Calculations of that kind are doomed to fail.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed during his latest visit to the Soviet Union that a close cooperation of socialist states in the international arena is becoming of particular importance now. Their adherence to principles and consistent policy of strengthening peace and security of nations is widely known and appreciated in the world. We are strong in our unity. We are credible by the solidarity of our activities. Our initiatives and proposals concerning armaments and disarmaments are still binding. Their implementation would be conducive to putting off the threat of war and to peaceful coexistence of nations.

We would like to give assurances to our Romanian friends that in the same way as before, we shall be doing everything to reverse the threats of nuclear conflict. With immutable consistency we shall be cooperating with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community in our struggle for peace and international peace. It is a comforting knowledge that, together with us, great social forces in the world are supporting the idea of peace and are against armaments; there are millions of people of good will.

We are profoundly convinced that the results of the party and state delegation's visit will be fruitful in both further development of friendship and cooperation between our nations as well as the general cause of peace and socialism.

Ceausescu Speech

LD071357 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1205 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, at the Kasprzak Radio Works in Warsaw on 7 June; in Romanian with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, esteemed Comrade Jablonski, dear comrades and friends: I wish to start my speech by conveying to you, the work force of this large radio works, the most sincere, revolutionary greetings and wishes. We are happy that while paying a visit to the PPR, we have an opportunity of meeting workers from a modern enterprise with rich traditions. Ties between Romania and Poland go back many years. They developed during the years of socialist construction. The identity of the socialist system, the joint struggle to build a new society without exploiters and exploitation, the struggle for peace, for a world of equality and justice among all nations are to be found at the source of our relations.

During the talks which we began yesterday, we reached a conclusion that we should act jointly in order to raise the Romanian-Polish cooperation onto an even higher level. We can state that there exists a considerable potential for our relations to develop in political, scientific, cultural areas and in an extensive exchange between the working people of our countries.

Today we saw some of your achievements. I wish to congratulate you on this. I also wish to wish you greater successes in the development of this area for the good of Poland and for the good of socialism. Soon Romania will mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the revolution; of the national and social liberation. Poland, too, will festively mark, in July, the 40th anniversary of liberation, the 40th anniversary embarking on the path of socialist construction. In this period our countries achieved considerable success. For instance, in the area of industry, Romania produces 53 times more goods than 40 years ago. Agriculture has increased its output more than four-fold. Science and culture have development and they are the basic factors in constructing a modern society and, all the more, in the construction of a socialist society.

It is true that in socialist construction not everything tends always, at all times, to shape up the way we would have wished it to. Socialist construction is taking place in difficult conditions, in conditions of existence of contradictions between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism. Our countries started from a low level of development. We had numerous difficulties to overcome. If we should compare our situation to that of the countries which were at that level 40 years ago, we would be able to state, with justified pride, that our countries attained much higher results relative to other countries which developed within the old forms.

Life and history show that only socialism ensures for peoples a path of speedy social and economic development, the strengthening of independence, the raising of material and spiritual well-being, the implementation of a dignified life in freedom.

We find ourselves in a period of a difficult international situation; as a result of the imperialist policy of force and diktat, of interfering in other states' internal affairs, of intensifying the arms race and, above all, the nuclear arms race, the danger of a new war has grown considerably. In modern conditions, such a war would undoubtedly turn into one involving the use of atomic and nuclear weapons.

According to all the forecasts of scientists and politicians, life on our planet would be destroyed as a result of nuclear war. Neither the victors neither vanquished would survive. That is why the main problem of our time is to do everything to halt the arms race and, in particular, the nuclear arms race, and to make sure that disarmament and, above all, nuclear disarmament, takes place, so that peace -- this vital right of mankind to exist and to live -- is defended.

As a result of deployment of U.S. missiles in certain West European states, an extraordinary dangerous situation has arisen. This determined the Soviet Union's nuclear countermeasures. All this should mobilize us to act in the direction of changing the course of dangerous events. Declarations of the socialist countries over the past 2 years contain numerous constructive proposals aimed at halting the arms race and at moving to the reduction of nuclear weapons, until they are eliminated completely.

We are of the opinion that the proposals of the socialist countries and of other states constitute a basis which makes it possible to attain the relevant agreement. Balance between the two sides must always be maintained. However, this balance ought to be attained not through stockpiling of new arms, but through reductions of the existing ones to a level that is as small as possible.

It is in the interests of all nations, above all the socialist countries, that this kind of solution to the problems of international life should be possible. We must step up our activities to halt the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, to resume the USSR-U.S. negotiations, to make sure that European countries also take part in the negotiations, so that an agreement is reached leading to the elimination of the medium-range missiles from Europe and from the whole world.

We have a responsibility to our nations and to mankind to do all that is possible for peace. Of course, the strengthening of solidarity among the socialist countries is essential. For as long as military alliances remain in existence, the Warsaw Pact must exist too; although we, the socialist countries, put forward many proposals, we continue to act for a simultaneous liquidation of both military alliances. However, in order to attain this, we must strengthen cooperation in all areas, proceeding from the assumption that the socialist countries ought to cooperate more closely both in socialist construction and in the struggle for peace.

We ought to strengthen cooperation with all the forces which resolutely oppose nuclear weapons and which have already recorded their first victories. For instance, in the Netherlands, the government decided to postpone by 4 years the deployment of U.S. missiles. This means that if nations act resolutely, they can ensure disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

We develop our activities in difficult economic conditions, in conditions of worldwide economic crisis. It is well known that in the developed capitalist countries, the number of those out of work has exceeded 30 million; that the financial policy pursued by the United States has considerably worsened the world economic situation, including the situation of the allies of the United States and, above all, the situation of the developing countries.

Disproportions have increased between the rich and poor countries. The indebtedness of the developing countries has reached almost $800 billion. It is essential that the developing nations strengthen cooperation and solidarity so as to effect a radical transformation in the area of economic relations to build a new economic order in the world.

Dear Comrades and friends, I wish to address the Polish working class on behalf of Romanian working class and to wish you ever better results in your activities, so that cooperation and friendship between Polish and Romanian workers develop. This is a particularly important factor in the development of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

We devoted and continue to devote special attention to creating all possible conditions for the participation of the workers and other categories of the working people in the process of governing the whole society. We are convinced that only the working class will be able to fulfill its historical mission of leading the whole nation along the path to socialism and communism, in the process of strengthening independence and sovereignty, and raising the people's well-being and happiness.

We are completely convinced that Romanian and Polish workers from other countries fulfill this mission with dignity. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, I would like to wish you ever greater successes in social and economic development, in the strengthening of unity. I would like to wish us good cooperation between Romania and Poland. I would like to wish for a further development of cooperation and solidarity among all socialist countries.

I wish for development of cooperation with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces.

Long live cooperation between the Romanian and Polish people. Long live the struggle for peace, socialism, dignified and better life.

State Farm Visit

AU071451 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1438 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw AGERPRES 7/6/1984 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, together with Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of Poland, and Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP, minister of foreign affairs, visited the Mysidlo state farm near Warsaw, in the morning of June 7.

The Romanian guests were welcomed at the enterprise by Roman Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food industry.

Talks End 8 June

AU081147 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/6/1984 -- The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, concluded on Friday, June 8.

The talks were attended by Elena Ceausescu, as well as Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Stoian, Stefan Andrei, Gheorghe Petrescu, Constantin Mitea and Ion Cosma. Also present were Henryk Jablonski, Roman Malinowski, Edward Kowalczyk, Zbigniew Messner, Stefan Olszowski, Jan Glowczyk, Mandred Gorywoda, Janusz Obodowski, Boguslaw Stanchura.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski highlighted the productive character of the visit showing that owing to its results, to the understandings and joint conclusions reached, it opened further prospects to the relations and friendly cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples.

Pointing out that the results of the visit found a significant expression in documents of utmost importance -- the joint Romanian-Polish declaration and the Long-Term Programme for the Development of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration -- the two party and state leaders considered that the implementation of the provisions agreed upon and their materialization in long-term, precise agreements and contracts finalized in a joint activity and in actions taken by both sides were of special significance for the expansion of economic collaboration, of cooperation in and specialization of production, raising the general links of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples on to a higher level. Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski highlighted the spirit of understanding and cooperation in which the Romanian-Polish talks proceeded.

At the end of the talks, Wojciech Jaruzelski requested that the Communists in Romania and the whole Romanian people be conveyed his wishes, the wishes of the CC of the PUWP, of the Polish communists and people, of new and great achievements in all fields of socialist construction.

In his turn, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the reception and hospitality extended to him and conveyed to the PUWP leadership, to the communists and all working people in the Polish People's Republic wishes of ever more important successes on the road of socialist development, of the progress and welfare of the friendly Polish people.

PLENUM SPEECHES NOTE PROBLEM AT PLANTS

AU061350 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 4 June on page 7 carries the 3,000-word "abridged (unauthorized) versions" of five speeches made from the floor of the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum at the Great Theater in Lodz on 2 June by the party and nonparty paticipants in the plenum.

The first speaker, Wieslawa Ceran, member of the PZPR Plant Executive Committee, party group leader [grupowa], and roller operator at the 1st May Cotton Industry Plant in Widzew in Lodz Voivodship, is reported as saying that she believes she is speaking on behalf of the Lodz work force if she expresses satisfaction that the plenum is being held in Lodz, "a town with great worker-based traditions." She continues, however, by expressing dissatisfaction with the fact that "there is a shortage of hands to do the work, and despite our great efforts, production is still less than it was in 1979. She believes this could be improved, she says, with the introduction of new technology. She also complains about the continuation of corrupt practices and asks: "Why have all the parasites not been forced to work? I think that our law is too lax and protects dishonest people. Perhaps it would be a really good thing if these matters dealt with in the near future by the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate?"

The second speaker, Leszek Kuciapa, a nonparty foreman-tool setter from the Milmet Antifriction Bearings Factory at Sosnowiec in the Katowice Voivodship, says that much depends on the honesty of the news and the speed with which we get it, because too often important social reports get to us too late and this is suitably exploited by the fabrications made by Radio Free Europe and similar Western mass media." He complains of the disproportion in the wages paid by various factories, as this causes "great envy," although he adds: "We workers believe that miners, steelworkers, and those who really do work in hard and dangerous conditions deserve to be paid higher wages. However, what annoys us is the way the best skilled workers are bribed to work for the private sector and by cooperatives."

The next speaker, Edmund Backiewicz, PZPR Central Committee member and senior skilled worker at the Pomet Metallurgical Plant in Poznan, begins by advising the party to "observe and control the government's activities," as he blames the government for the current inflation, wage disproportion, price hikes, lack of market goods, and the rampart black market. "However," he says, "contrary to current opinion, I say that the workers class is becoming increasingly sociopolitically active."

The fourth speaker, Stanislaw Baranik, member of the Krakow Voivodship PZPR Committee, PPR Sejm deputy, and skilled worker at the Lenin Steelworks in Nowa Huta, begins by citing the "radical and exceptionally bold way in which the party has changed its style of activities" since the Ninth PZPR Congress. However, he calls for producers to increase the quality of their goods, and criticizes the savings and anti-inflation programs of many enterprises as being "to general." He also reports that, "the Lenin Steelwork's factory-party organization hopefully adopted the plan to create a Worker-Peasant Inspectorate at the consultations that took place before the current plenum." But he believes there is also "a danger of having too many inspections which could make the work of the institution being controlled difficult or even put a stop to it, and so reduce the inspectorate's activities to a bureaucratic bustle."

Baranik is reported to have added: "In reference to the implementation of the several thousands of proposals made at the steelworks during the post-August period, all the realistic and correct demands have already been implemented or the party organization is seeing to it that they are implemented." This, he believes, is "the party's duty and I would like to appeal to the party organizations of other plants so that we all do this work."

The final speaker, Boleslaw Nastarewicz, a nonparty skilled worker at the Police Chemical Plants in the Szczecin Voivodship, begins by saying that "the Police Plant is the Polish chemical industry's biggest investment and its construction is now nearing completion." He continues by describing the difficulties facing this project: "The basic building and equipment is being constructed on a French license; however, there have been no French workers on the site since 1982. Taking advantage of our difficulties, they left Poland." He concludes, therefore, that he hopes "many of our incorrigible optimists will finally forget about being able to count on the high-mindedness of our Western contracting parties." Future fears about the plants are based on the fact that "we simply lack the labor force; today we are 1,000 people short." This should be combated by "attaching more importance to what is termed the youth training program." He says the plant's workers can be proud of working in a modern plant "that produces over 40 percent of the country's phosphoric fertilizers. These are important matters; however, they are defeated by our daily troubles." He also believes there is no such group that can be called "an integrated and conscious workers class," which is why he also supports the plan to set up the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, and admits in conclusion: "We workers also make errors. However, the point is that we should be convinced of this in a hard workers' discussion."

IMPRISONED KOR LEADER URGES ELECTION BOYCOTT

NC072108 Paris AFP in English 1800 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, Jun 7 (AFP) -- One of the imprisoned leaders of the Polish dissident Self-Defence Committee KOR, Adam Michnik, has added his voice to calls to boycott the June 17 municipal elections here.

In a letter smuggled out of prison and which reached Western journalists here today, Mr. Michnik described the elections as a "farce" in which electors are forced to take part in a servile gesture to Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski.

"The boycott will change nothing about the behaviour of our leaders, nor about the results for which the communists have become masters in the art of cheating," the letter said.

"But it is a question of dignity for every Pole who wishes to be able to look his children in the face," not to vote, said Mr. Michnik who has been in jail for two and a half years.

Dissident Roman Catholic priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko called for a boycott during a mass attended by 15,000 people at the Huta Warszawa Steelworks' St. Stanislaw Church on May 27.

Mr. Michnik said his "freedom was not to be bargained over". He wanted "a trial to reveal my innocence" and as such would refuse any sort of amnesty.

KOR leaders called on all "honest people to refuse in future to act as mediators" in talks aimed "at winning our capitulation."

Mr Michnik said he had been put in solitary confinement for two weeks for refusing to meet U.N. Representative Emilio de Olivares who proposed that the 11 KOR leaders should leave Poland.

Officially talks between the Church and state on the KOR prisoners and by extension all Poland's 580 political prisoners are still going on.

Unofficially they have been stalemated since KOR leaders refused last May 12 to accept a government offer of freedom if they pledged not to be involved in any politics for two and a half years.

SEVEN HELD FOR ANTISTATE ACTIVITY IN PIOTRKOW

LD071518 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, 7 June -- A few days ago, security service of the district office for internal affairs in Tomaszow Mazowiecki (Piotrkow Voivodship) detained a group of 7 persons pasting up anti-state posters in public places. The group included 4 pupils of secondary schools in Tomaszow aged 18-19 and 3 employees of factories in that town. One of the latter supplied posters and organized the entire action.

The case of the older members of the group was referred to misdemeanour court, but in the case of the pupils the authorities desisted from invoking legal consequences. The students explained that the adults talked them into the action. Upon receiving the posters, one of the pupils did not paste them up.

Representatives of the town and educational authorities, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the voivodship office for internal affairs in Piotrkow and the district office for internal affairs in Tomaszow, parents and pupils met at the Tomaszow townhall.

Young people, who were told about the background, effects and consequences of their action, repented and assured that they would not undertake activity of that kind.

SOCIALIST RELATIONS KEY ASPECT OF FOREIGN POLICY

AU071825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 7 Jun 84

["A Telling Expression of the Joint Will To Develop Romanian-Soviet Friendship and Collaboration" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/6/1984 -- Owing to its productive results, to the understandings reached and joint conclusions drawn on the occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to the Soviet Union goes down as a new and telling expression of the consistent action taken by the RCP and the Romanian State with a view to strengthening the relations of friendship and manysided collaboration with all the socialist countries, SCINTEIA of June 7 writes in a commentary on the recent Romanian-Soviet summit.

This is a fundamental guideline of the whole foreign policy promoted by Romania over the four decades elapsed since the historic act of August 23, 1944. An essential part in this respect, an outstanding contribution to the promotion and expansion of collaboration with all the socialist countries has been made by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, who has always emphasized the need for ever closer cooperation with and among socialist countries with a view to achieving the great revolutionary work of building the new-type society, to enhancing the influence and prestige of socialism in the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the Soviet Union once again highlighted the special, decisive importance of the summit meetings and talks for the overall development of the links of friendship and collaboration among socialist countries.

The RCP leader has always stressed the particular, priority importance Romania attaches, within the general framework of its relations of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, to the development of links with the neighbour socialist countries, to the active, multilateral cooperation with the Soviet Union.

This orientation, which is definitional for the whole foreign policy promoted by Socialist Romania, imports continuity to the rich traditions of the ties between the two neighbouring and friendly countries and peoples, between their advanced forces which, throughout the years, have been inspired by common aspirations and ideals in the fight for national and social liberation, for freedom and progress. These ties have acquired a new content and have risen on to a qualitatively higher stage in the years of socialist construction.

The recent working visit Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid to the Soviet Union upon the invitation of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, made a new and substantial contribution to the consolidation of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples. The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was highly appreciative of the determination expressed during the visit to further strengthen the cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, to expand contacts and exchanges of experience in connection with questions of mutual interest. At the same time, the particular significance was brought to the fore of the understandings covenanted as regards the sensible growth of economic exchanges and the further development of collaboration and cooperation on an economic plane, on the basis of long-term agreements. The substantial share is well known held by economic and technical-scientific collaboration in the Romanian-Soviet relations as a whole.

This cooperation also has a certain political significance as it concerns the relations established between neighbor and friendly countries which share the same concerns and cooperate closely in the work of socialist construction, in the assertion of the strength and prestige of socialism in the world. From this angle, the new understandings on the conclusion of long-term agreements are apt to provide a broad openness and impart stability to these links, ensuring the higher capitalization of the great possibilities available in the two countries. Falling within the same context are the understandings on a closer coordination of the plans of the national economies, the expansion of specialization and cooperation in production, the increase of the exchanges of commodities and of reciprocal deliveries of machinery and equipment, in the interests of both countries and peoples.

Public opinion in Romania welcomes with deep joy and unanimous approval the productive results of President Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to the Soviet Union. Furthermore, President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the Soviet Union went down as one of the major events of the current international life.

A new and telling expression of the consistency with which the RCP and Socialist Romania work for the development of ties with all the socialist countries is the official visit of friendship the party and state delegation, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, are paying to the Polish People's Republic.

Following the summit talks held in Bucharest 2 years ago the new meeting occasioned by the current visit, is meant to define new ways and modalities of intensifying the Romanian-Polish collaboration on multiple planes. The fact is a reason for mutual satisfaction that, in the spirit of the decisions reached by the party and state leaders of the two countries, collaboration on an economic plane and in other fields of activity has recorded substantial growths. The warm, friendly reception extended to the distinguished Romanian guests, the atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding in which the talks between the delegations of the two countries started, are well-grounded reasons to assess the current summit dialogue as apt to open further prospects to the deepening and expansion of cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The rich picture of Romania's links with the other socialist countries is rounded off by a series of other important events that have taken place in the last few months, such as the visit the RCP general secretary and president of Romania paid to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, the contacts at various levels with representatives of other socialist countries, which are all indicative of the permanent concern of the RCP and Romanian state for strengthening friendship and manysided cooperation with the states along which we are building the new system.

A major feature of Romania's foreign policy is the fact that it has fine links of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries -- with the Soviet Union and the other neighbouring socialist countries, with all the socialist countries in Europe, with the People's Republic of China and the other socialist states in Asia and in Latin America. These fine relations, with a general character, bespeak the unswerving determination and consistency with which the Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania work to expand these links, to develop cooperation and strengthen the comradely collaboration and the unity of action of all the socialist countries. The lasting groundwork of these relations is given by the principles of equality and respect for national independence and sovereigty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance -- principles apt to provide most favorable prerequisites for each nation's progress and, equally, for the development of productive, friendly collaboration, for the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of socialist countries.

Promoting unflinchingly the cause of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, the Romanian Communist Party, President Nicolae Ceausescu have permanently pointed out that owing to the achievements scored in economic and social development, to the growing share they hold in the world economy, the socialist countries have the possibility to solve, in collaboration, the fundamental problems related to their multilateral development. In this respect Romania attaches special importance to the forthcoming economic summit of the socialist countries in the membership of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. The Romanian Communist Party, Romania are resolved to do their utmost so as to make their entire contribution to the appropriate unfolding of the summit so that it fully meets expectations and proceeds with the best results, leading to the development and improvement of collaboration and cooperation within the CMEA.

The continuous strengthening of multilateral collaboration among socialist countries ever more powerfully asserts itself as an objective necessity for the success of the work of building the new system, for the settlement, by joint efforts, of the problems posed by the requirements for a faster progress on the road of socialist welfare and civilization. Furthermore, in the current circumstances of unparalleled deterioration of the international situation, when the very fate of mankind is questioned because of the unprecedented escalation of the arms race, of the nuclear arms race in the first place, the strengthening of unity, collaboration and solidarity among all socialist countries is a prerequisite for the safeguarding of the whole mankind's vital interests, of all people's foremost right to a free and dignified existence. Constantly placing emphasis on this major imperative, Socialist Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu tirelessly work for the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of all socialist countries, sharing the belief that this meets, to the greatest extent, the ultimate interests of the Romanian people, of the other peoples in the socialist countries, the general cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

MOSCOW VISIT STRENGTHENS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

AU071445 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jun 84 pp 1, 5

[Romulus Caplescu article: "An Event of Particular Importance for Strengthening the Romanian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] A fresh and noteworthy event has been added to the continuously ascending course of the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship, good-neighborliness, and manysided cooperation, which have been enriched by the fruitful results of the working visit that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. As the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee stressed at its session yesterday, one should stress from the very start that the entire visit, the talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the joint agreements and conclusions reached at the talks constitute a particularly important event for the development of cooperation and collaboration between the two countries, parties, and peoples upon mutually advantageous bases. As was stressed at the session, the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee "highly assessed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's most principled activity during the visit -- an activity permeated by feelings of high responsibility for the interests of our country and people and for the cause of socialism and peace -- and the position he presented during his Moscow talks, and stressed with particular satisfaction the essential contribution made by the party secretary general and president of the Republic to ensuring the full success of this visit, promoting and strongly expanding the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship, cooperation, and good-neighborliness."

Thus, the visit once again confirmed the particular importance of meetings and direct contacts between the two countries' party-state leaders and of summit talks, which afforded an opportunity for fruitful exchanges of views on bilateral cooperation and on basic current international issues and led to the adoption of relevant decisions, thus giving a new impetus to overall cooperation and the opening up of new and promising horizons.

The visit once again highlighted the deep, historical roots of the ties between the two neighborly and friendly peoples and countries and between their progressive forces, which have always been motivated by common aspirations in the struggle for freedom and progress. During the period of socialist construction, these ties -- activated by the community of system, ideology, and aims and soundly anchored in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 1970 and in joint declarations signed on the occasion of summit visits -- have acquired a new scope and a higher qualitative standing in all spheres of activity.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has repeatedly stressed the particular importance that our country attaches, within the general framework of its relations of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, to primarily developing its relations with the neighboring countries and to promoting an active and manysided cooperation with the Soviet Union. This policy constitutes a defining and programatic orientation in all the international activities of the RCP and of Socialist Romania. Precisely as a mark of great appreciation for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's merits in and contribution to developing Romanian-Soviet relations and in connection with his 65th birthday, during this visit our party secretary general and president of the Republic was awarded the "Order of the October Revolution" by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko -- a telling expression of the good relations and mutual feelings of esteem and appreciation between the Romanian and Soviet peoples.

In point of fact, the depth and lastingness of these feelings were conclusively illustrated throughout the visit, which highlighted the mutual satisfaction with the development of Romanian-Soviet relations in the most varied areas and the determination to intensify efforts to expand these relations as broadly as possible, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, mutual esteem and respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and comradely solidarity and mutual assistance.

Along this line, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said at the dinner given for him by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "At our talks today we arrived at common conclusions on raising Romanian-Soviet cooperation to an even higher level in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other areas by more intensively capitalizing on our countries' great potential. We agreed to act so that our relations should constitute from all viewpoints a model of relations between neighborly and friendly socialist countries which are cooperating in a multifaceted manner in building the new system."

In his turn, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko stressed in his speech at the award ceremony: "Presenting you today with the high award of the 'October Revolution Order,' I want to stress that this symbolizes our good feelings for you, our profound respect for the RCP and for the fraternal Romanian people -- our comrades-in-arms -- for the continuation of the Great October cause, for building the socialist and communist societies, and for ensuring a lasting peace on earth. The Soviet people highly appreciate the achievements of their Romanian friends and wish them new successes."

Occasioning a broad exchange of information on the economic and sociopolitical development of Romania and the Soviet Union and on the implementation of the decisions of the 12th party congress, of the RCP National Conference, and of the decisions of the 26th congress and later CPSU Central Committee plenums, the talks naturally focused on examining the stage and prospects of developing relations between the two countries. Of particular importance in this respect was the joint determination to continue to deepen multifaceted cooperation between the RCP and CPSU -- the leading political forces of our countries and peoples -- on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equality of rights, and mutual respect, and to intensify the exchange of experience on matters pertaining to socialist and communist construction -- this being a decisive factor for the overall Romanian-Soviet relations.

The important role played by economic and scientific-technical cooperation within the framework of these relations is well known; this is also of particular political importance as these are relations between neighboring and friendly countries that are closely cooperating in successfully building the new system, and in asserting the strength and prestige of socialism in the world. Proceeding from those very realities, during their talks the two sides decided that long-term agreements should be concluded between the two countries aimed at further developing cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. To fulfill this target, the two sides decided to more closely coordinate the plans of the national economies, to expand production sharing and specialization, and to increase the exchange of goods. As an expression of the importance attached to those aspects, the governments of the two countries were instructed to work out a plan for increasing goods exchanges, mutual deliveries of machines, installations, and equipment to meet the requirements of the continuously developing national economies of Romania and the Soviet Union.

Of major significance is also the decision to more forcefully develop cooperation in such fields as science, technology, education, culture, and mass media in order to achieve a better understanding and greater closeness between the Romanian and Soviet peoples, and to more extensively promote friendship and cooperation between them.

Expressing their desire to expand and diversify bilateral cooperation, Romania and the Soviet Union once again stressed the need to intensify efforts to further develop multifaceted economic relations among the CEMA member-countries, to expand production sharing and specialization, and to jointly solve the major economic and scientific-technical problems of those countries on the basis of the comprehensive program adopted in 1971. As is known and as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated in his speech, Romania is consistently acting to develop cooperation within CEMA in the belief that the upcoming summit meeting of its member countries will improve the activity in this field.

It goes without saying that the summit talks were an opportunity to discuss certain major problems of the world political situation. Under conditions when international relations are more tense than they have ever been in the post-war period, when the arms race, and especially the nuclear arms race, has greatly intensified, and when a particularly complex situation has been created in Europe as a result of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries, and as a result of the countermeasures announced by the USSR, it is more necessary than ever -- as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed during the talks -- to do everything possible for the immediate resumption of Soviet-American negotiations in order to achieve an agreement that will lead to the complete elimination of the medium-range missiles and subsequently to the elimination of the other nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world.

As is known, the Warsaw Pact states proposed a program of action in the Prague Political Declaration in January 1983, the joint Moscow declaration in June 1983, and in other joint documents aimed at strengthening peace and at preventing a nuclear war; during the talks the two sides stressed that this program preserves its complete importance and topical nature.

The importance of concluding positive agreements at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe; the imperative of eliminating the hotbeds of tension and conflicts in various parts of the world and of resolving all disputes by peaceful means and negotiations; the need to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order -- are all important aspects that were discussed during the exchange of views.

As a basic conclusion, the two sides stressed the imperative need for energetic actions by all states -- be they large or small -- and by all anti-imperialist forces to safeguard mankind against nuclear danger, to stop the arms race, achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to improve the international situation, along this line, they stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation, unity, and solidarity among the communist and workers parties, and among the broadest progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for asserting the policy of detente and peace in the world.

Stressing the particular importance of the Romanian-Soviet exchange of opinions on international issues, the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee assessed that it goes down as a new and important contribution to developing cooperation and solidarity between our countries and parties at an international level, to strengthening the unity and cooperation among the socialist countries, the communist and workers parties, and among all revolutionary, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces in their struggle for socialism, for social progress, detente, and peace in the world.

Hailing with satisfaction and expressing their complete approval of the results of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit, the Communists and all our people -- as the cables addressed to the party secretary general and president of the Republic from all corners of our country show -- express their conviction that the constant development of Romanian-Soviet friendship and multifaceted cooperation is in keeping with the major interests of Romania and the Soviet Union and also goes down as an important contribution to the assertion of the goals of socialism and peace throughout the world.

At the same time, the Communists and the working people voice their complete adherence to the overall domestic and foreign policy promoted by the party and state, a policy that was brilliantly formulated and promoted by Nicolae Ceausescu, and they voice their resolute desire to do all they can to implement that policy, and to continue to increase Socialist Romania's contribution to the great cause of building a better and more just world on our planet.

NONALIGNED COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS BOTHA TOUR

LD071031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0959 GMT 7 Jun 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] New York, June 7 (TANJUG) -- The Non-aligned countries' Coordinating Bureau has issued a communique expressing concern at and condemning South African Prime Minister Botha's official visits to Portugal, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Austria, Spain and Italy and his private visit to France.

The coordinating bureau, which met in New York yesterday (Wednesday) at the initiative of a group of African countries, assessed that Botha's hosts have not acted in keeping with the United Nations and the Organization of Africa Unity documents which call for the total isolation of the South African racist regime.

The communique qualifies Botha's European tour as South Africa's political manoeuvre and a calculated deception. It stresses that South Africa strives to present itself to the world as ready for a peaceful solution to the crisis in southern Africa, only so as to break the isolation it has found itself in due to its racist policy and occupation of Namibia.

The Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau reiterated the appeal of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit to governments and international organizations to break off contacts and all relations with the South African racist government. The bureau communique calls on Western European countries remaining on Botha's itinerary to cancel his visits and on the leaders of all six Western European countries to turn down the South African prime minister's invitations to visit South Africa.

PEACE, COOPERATION INITIATIVES IN BALKANS URGED

LD071426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG) -- In its latest issue, the prestigious Yugoslav REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS urges "persistent and firm efforts of all Balkan countries" with a view to creating new relations among Balkan countries and contributing to their security and cooperation. "It is immaterial at the moment whether the Balkans will be proclaimed a nuclear-free zone or a zone of peace and cooperation. In view of the very complicated situation in the world, including in Europe, the Euromissiles and the threat of an escalation of the Middle East conflict, every positive initiative in the Balkans would be of wider geo-strategic importance," the periodical writes.

Five Balkan states -- Yugoslavia, Greece, Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey -- have for several years been successfully engaged in talks on the Romanian initiative for a nuclear free zone in the Balkans, accepting in principle the necessity of stronger security for the region. Albania remains the only Balkan state which refuses to join in the talks. Turkey, as a result of its differences with Greece over the situation in Cyprus, did not participate in the latest meeting of Balkan negotiators in Athens, deciding to leave its seat temporarily empty.

The review emphasizes that the nuclear-free zone concept presently reflects a somewhat "idealistic approach" to disarmament, although such zones, where formed, have significantly contributed to efforts for peace and against the arms race.

As opposed to the "narrowed nuclear-free-zone projection," which gives priority to scrapping of nuclear weapons, the discussions of the Balkan countries have drawn attention to the existence of a "much broader concept," a concept according to which the Balkans should be made into a "zone of peace and cooperation." The author of the article, Prof. Dr Radovan Vukadinovic, points out that it would be essential for "the future Balkan zone to affirm the openness of its aspirations." "In the second phase, the advantages of a zone of cooperation could eventually lead some other countries, Austria, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland, Cyprus and Malta for example, to join in making the Balkan zone a nuclear-free zone in southern Europe," the author writes.

COMMITTEE ON JOINT COOPERATION WITH PPR MEETS

LD071222 Warsaw PAP in English 1121 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 June -- The Polish-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation held a two-day meeting here today. Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz headed the Polish delegation, while member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Spasoje Medenica led the Yugoslav team.

Both sides appraised the state of bilateral economic cooperation and commodity exchanges between their two countries -- [words indistinct] this context -- mapped up guidelines and directions for the development of this cooperation in the coming 5-year period. The participants set up specific schemes for building up cooperation links and intensification of both countries' specialization in such fields as tractors and farm machines, electronics, automotive industry and construction machines. They also discussed the possibilities and prospectives for a long-range exchange of primary materials and grains.

ALBANIAN TERRITORIAL CLAIMS, IRREDENTISM CONTINUE

LD071212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG) -- The highest official reception accorded in Tirana to representatives of some anti-Yugoslav subversive and emigrant organizations represents a continuation of the Albanian practice of stirring up irredentist ambitions and territorial claims at Yugoslavia's expense.

TANJUG Commentator Milo Djukic comments thus the presence of a "group of tourists" from the U.S. on the grandstand along with top Albanian leaders during the recent May Day celebration. It turned out that these "tourists" were actually representatives of some anti-Yugoslav emigre groups in the United States, whose membership now also includes former members of the fascist quisling Balist organization.

The goal of these groups is the violation of Yugoslav's territorial integrity, that is, the cessation of "Albanian territories" from the Yugoslav federation. Under "Albanian territories" Tirana first, and uppermost, means the multi-nationality Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo within the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, where with the Serbs and Montenegrins, members of the Albanian nationality live, too.

Despite increasingly frequent claims by the Albanian Government that Albania reportedly does not interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, Albanian territorial pretensions towards creating "Greater Albania" at the expense of other countries' territories, are manifested also in the printing and issuing of Albanian stamps on which the borders are shown incorrectly. From Albania are also sent postcards of "Albanian towns" which, in fact, are towns in Yugoslavia.

Recently an official ceremony in the Albanian town Pernat was "enriched" by the recitation of the poem "A Bunch of Flowers From Kosovo" appropriating the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo as Albanian. The Albanian press also recorded the Albanian National Assembly president saying that he "liked the poem very much".

WRITTEN PROTEST AT BOOKS' REMOVAL FROM SOFIA FAIR

LD072118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- Writer Sreten Perovic, director of the Yugoslav exhibition at the Sofia International Book Fair, submitted a written complaint today to the fair's head office in connection with the removal, on two occasions, by the Bulgarian authorities of a number of books from the Yugoslav stand. On the eve of the opening of the fair on 5 June, 11 books were removed. After director Perovic's verbal complaint to the fair's director yesterday, two of the books were returned to the stand. Soon afterward he was asked to remove "for checking purposes" three more books from the Yugoslav stand and to hand them over to the official representative of the fair's head office.

In today's demarche the director of the Yugoslav exhibition emphasized that he has been authorized to again express on behalf of Yugoslav publishers profound dissatisfaction because of the removal of some books from the Yugoslav stand. It was pointed out that this act is not in line with the efforts made by the two countries to develop good-neighborly relations or to promote understanding between their peoples and nations. It was stressed, as was also done during yesterday's verbal protest, that the removed books contained nothing that would offend the integrity of the Bulgarian state or the Bulgarian people. The fair's head office was asked to hand the note to the appropriate Bulgarian organs.

Last night the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia intervened with the representative of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. It was stated that the way in which the Bulgarian authorities had treated Yugoslav publishers could only harm the development of good-neighborly relations and Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation.

PLANINC MEETS TIMOK REPRESENTATIVES IN NEGOTIN

Topical, Economic Issues

LD070941 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0737 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Negotin 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had talks last night with representatives of the Timok region in Negotin. Radomir Jovic, president of the intermunicipality regional community, briefed Milka Planinc on the topical issues and economic problems. Taking the floor, Milka Planinc stressed that the restriction on banks investments and the policy of high rates of interest were a necessary step.

On the high rates of interest, she noted that under conditions of inflation businessmen had spent more time running to the banks to secure cheap credit than concerning themselves with increasing the production and marketing of goods. How is it possible Milka Planinc wondered, that someone keeps goods in the warehouse for 6 months without selling them? She pointed to the very low coefficient of turnover of resources, which had fallen off so sharply that it has caused general concern. Following the introduction of high rates of interest a certain improvement could already be felt. The scramble for credits was ending and endeavors were being made to market the products as soon as possible.

In the view of National Bank experts and economists, there was sufficient money. However, a careful reexamination had to be carried out to see where money was being held back and which financial channels had to be unblocked.

Milka Planinc devoted special attention to the prices policy. The role of the state would continue to diminish in the prices policy. The relationship between prices of raw materials and finished products would have to be resolved among producers themselves. In the sequence for removing the disparities that have arisen, in the first place there should be the prices structure in basic products and the processing industry, in second place energy prices and in third place the costs of rail transportation and transportation in general.

Milka Planinc stressed that there could be no abandoning the policy of economic stabilization. However, she added, if we are striving for world prices, the reasonable question arises of what will happen to domestic wages. They were linked primarily to raising the level of productivity and rationality in operation. For this reason, the motivation of the worker to produce much better production results had to be enhanced.

In circumstances of economic difficulties, the uravnilovka [wage leveling] came more to the fore. However, we would not quickly extricate ourselves from our difficulties unless we provided strong motivation for greater production and remuneration according to the results of labor. We have every prospect of getting out of our difficulties, but at the present moment stepping up the motivation to produce more is one of the priority tasks, said Milka Planinc, concluding her speech in Negotin.

Price Policy, Export Needs

LD071208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Prahova, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council, today toured the chemical products industry in Prahovo as part of the second day of their visit to the Timok region.

The president of the Federal Executive Council then spoke, stressing that the production of artificial fertilizers is not the only industry to be brought into a very unfavorable position because of state interventions in the matter of prices. She stressed that the decision on the position of artificial fertilizer producers must be adopted in the near future. The question of whether the producers' demand for a price increase will be accepted, or whether somewhat lower percentages of interest rate will come about, will be examined separately.

The president of the Federal Executive Council stressed the need for new efforts to increase exports. She sees special opportunities for this in exporting agricultural products and products from the metal-processing industry, as well as in tourism. The target has to increase exports to the level of about 10 percent of the social product. If we achieve this, the overall situation will improve considerabely.

The expectation is, Milka Planinc stressed, that in the second half of the year the foreign exchange market will also start functioning, although on a quite modest scale. This is understandable in view of the fact that about 50 percent of the foreign exchange inflow is needed to settle current foreign exchange obligations. This fact alone shows what new efforts must be made to increase exports.

Talking about the prices policy for 1985, Milka Planinc said the aim is for an ever greater liberalization of prices next year. In this sphere the state has intervened a great deal and prices are one of the producers' basic self-management rights. To interfere with that right means to directly fetter the development of self-management, Milka Planinc stressed.

Participants in 2d Day's Talks

LD071116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Bor, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- On the second day of their visit to the Timok region Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, have arrived in Bor, where they were met by Nikola Sainovic, president of the Bor municipality assembly; Jovan Milosevic, chairman of the management committee of a local factory, and Radoslav Terzic, president of the Bor LC municipal committee.

Visit Mine, Production Works

LD072047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Bor, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- After their visit to the Veliki Krivelj Mine and the production works of the Bor mining and smeltering complex, Milka Planinc and Branislav Ikonic had talks in the municipal assembly with the representatives of copper producers and the Bor municipality. Milka Planinc stressed that the mining and smeltering complex is having problems but that it is also on the right path to solving them. She advocated a closer link between domestic producers and consumers of copper, not only at the initial processing level but also beyond it. In this context the problem of copper prices on the domestic market should be solved on a long-term basis and not on the basis of fluctuations on the world market. That is the only way to achieve stability in relations between each other.

In this connection Milka Planinc emphasized that changes in the system, as laid down in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, which are admittedly overdue, are based precisely on the premise that price relations and all other relations should be settled directly by the interested organizations of associated labor and economic groups and not through the state. Unfortunately, Milka Planinc stressed, there are people in the economy who still turn to the state and expect the state to solve all their problems.

Milka Planinc underlined that it is quite incredible that 95 percent of the funds invested in Veliki Krivelj, an exceptionally important venture, come from credits granted under unfavorable conditions. However, it all happened during the period of hasty loans and investment race when it was difficult to make serious selection and when various mistakes in investment policy were possible. A great number of the problems that we are experiencing at the moment stem from that period. The 2-day visit by Milka Planinc and Branislav Ikonic to the Timok region will end this evening with a meeting with the sociopolitical aktiv of the Timok region on the Bor Lake.

Meets With Timok Activists

LD072359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Borsko Jezero, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the end of her 2-day visit to the Timok region, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, talked this evening in the Jezero Hotel on the Bor Jezero with political activists of the Timok region.

Zoran Sokolovic, president of the LC intermunicipal conference, stressed that despite numerous difficulties, there is no organization which cannot clearly see its prospects. Production and exports are the most important and key tasks at this juncture. The working class and working people give their full support to the policy of economic stabilization.

My impression, Milka Planinc said, is that the working class is Yugoslavia's strongest force. Your orientation is quite clear, Milka Planinc stressed, summing up her impressions of all the meetings she had during the visit. There is no wavering from the path you have chosen. This also applies to the Prahovo chemical industry complex which has been put in a very unfavorable position because of the price factor, but which is still operating at full capacity and is trying to find a solution. The Bor mining and smeltering complex is facing a number of problems, but its prospects are very good. It is doing its utmost to extricate itself from the difficulties.

Milka Planinc said 1982 and 1983 were difficult years, and 1984 will be the same. However, in some aspects it will be a crucial one, that is, in the policy of reliance on our own resources. By its production structure and export potentials, the Timok region is one of the most important regions in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in Yugoslavia. Milka Planinc again emphasized the necessity of new and [word indistinct] efforts to export, which is one of the most significant issues of our economic and political stability.

TIES WITH DEVELOPING STATES, TRANSPORTATION SAFETY

LD071543 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session, which was chaired by Borisav Srebric, the Federal Executive Council examined a concept for the development of economic relations between our country and the developing countries up to 1990. The starting point taken was the orientation in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the Yugoslav Assembly resolution on developing long-term economic cooperation with the developing countries that the basic goals of developing economic cooperation with the the developing countries are substantially greater involvement of the Yugoslav economy in the development of the developing countries' economies on the bases of partnership on an equal footing, reciprocity, economic interests, greater participation by the developing countries in Yugoslavia's overall imports and exports, and the noticeably more rapid development of diverse forms of economic cooperation on long-term bases.

The assessment was formed, a report from the Federal Secretariat for Information says, that in the coming period overall economic relations with the developing countries should be stepped up considerably. In this connection, the starting point was the real opportunities, the interests of associated labor and the overall relations with the developing countries. The assessment was formed that Yugoslav exports to the developing countries could be increased by about 18 percent by the year 1990 and that imports from these countries could be increased by about 25 percent. In this way the participation of the developing countries in Yugoslavia's overall trade exchange with the world would be increased. In order to realize such forecasts it is necessary, through economic policy measures, to speed up the development of economic cooperation with the developing countries and in particular to increase the output of goods for export and improve the range and quality of goods that these markets demand.

The Federal Executive Council adopted a report on the state of safety in transportation and problems concerning it in 1983 and noted that in spite of the considerable increase in the volume of passenger traffic in road and rail transportation, the safety level was favorable. All analyses pointed to the conclusion that the causes of the most serious traffic accidents were of a subjective nature and in most cases resulted directly from oversights by transportation workers or their conduct. Other subjective factors also affected the state of safety negatively. The council recommended that organizations of associated labor and all other social subjects, as well as all those involved in transportation should take more resolute measures to implement as consistently as possible the conclusions of the Yugoslav Assembly on traffic safety, and that the organs of sociopolitical communities should take measures to improve the material position of the road and transportation organizations. The competent federal organs are duty bound to adopt as soon as possible sublegal regulations on implementing the law on traffic safety and to set in motion the procedure for altering and amending the law on the foundations of safety in rail transportation.

The Federal Executive Council also examined several other issues in the sphere of the current economic policy and relations between our country and foreign countries.

ATTENDANCE AT 30 MAY PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU071057 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 30 May carries a 40-second film clip on the SFRY Presidency session on that day chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, which discussed the situation in the Gulf and the possible activities of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement with the aim of overcoming that conflict.

The film clip shows that the following attended the session, sitting clockwise at the usual circular table: Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Josip Vrhovec; Stane Dolanc; Branko Mikulic; Radovan Vlajkovic; Veselin Djuranovic; Presidency Secretary Muhamed Berberovic; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Lazar Mojsov; Nikola Ljubicic; Sinan Hasani; and four unidentified men. Panning shots do not allow the seat of Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, who also attended the session, to be located.

LC CC CONCLUSIONS ON IDEOLOGICAL, LEADING ROLE

LD072103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- In the conclusions adopted at its recent session and published today, the LCY Central Committee Presidium reiterates the constant topicality of the assessment by the fifth session of the LCY Central Committee according to which nationalism is the mainstay and instrument of all the antisocialist and antiself-management forces in our society. Communists, the conclusions stress, must identify the germs of every form of nationalism, unmask its reactionary, destructive and obscurantist essence and social background, and suppress and isolate it through public, ideological, and political struggle. The League of Communists must adopt a more fighting attitude, which primarily presupposes elimination of its own shortcomings, the conclusions continue.

Underscoring the great importance of the ideopolitical aspect of its struggle and [word indistinct] inscribed in the LCY program, the Presidium judges that there is not enough insistance on the fact that it is a duty of Communists to acquire a basic Marxist knowledge. The League of Communists has not sufficiently concerned itself enough with strengthening its ideological potential [words indistinct].

Consequently, it is necessary for a different attitude of League of Communists' organizations to the ideological-theoretical aspect of their leading role.

Example of opportunism, inconsistency and passiveness in the ideological activity of the League of Communists, the conclusions emphasize, have favored the emergency of specific and at times very serious ideological problems in society and in culture (theater plays, publishing schemes, and entire trends in publishing, orientation of individual journals, revues, papers and so on) Such problems call for a throrough critical analysis and for the adoption by Communists of a clear orientation toward the ideological and political essence of these manifestations and for the appropriate action of the subjective forces on the basis of this analysis. The resolution of the 12th LCY Congress clearly says that central and provincial committees of the League of Communists must regularly consider topical ideological problems and adopt attitudes toward them. This obligation must be honored with considerably more consistency. If the attitudes toward any topical problem held by individual republics and provinces differ and give rise to disputes, they should be considered through direct mutual contacts, as well as in the appropriate commissions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and in the Presidium itself in order to clear up such questions in an atmosphere of mutual trust and full exchange of views and in order to build uniform views on this basis.

The basic goals in this field, defined in this way, presuppose and require patient and persistent work and a principled ideological struggle. The focal points of these activities should be in the Central Committee of the League of Communists in the republics and in the provincial committees, naturally in cooperation with the appropriate organization, Marxist centers, scientific and educational institution, and so on. It goes without saying that in the course of this it is necessary to consider the specific circumstances and conditions in individual republics and provinces, but it is exceptionally important that this activity should be linked, coordinated, and transformed as much as possible into a united action of the entire League of Communists. In this sense, both in the process of establishing what these plans and programs should be based on and in the process of their realization, the LCY Central Committee and its organs -- the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the appropriate commissions of the LCY Central Committee -- should in the appropriate manner, ensure ideological and action unity with the help of such institutions as the Center for Sociological Research of the LCY Central Committee, the Josip Broz Tito Political School of the LCY in Kumrovec, and others. Apart from being faithful to principles, the assessments made by the LCY Central Committee and its organs must also be fully concrete and operational.

Pointing out the increasingly important role of the basic organizations of the league and its ability to understand complex problems and contradictions in good time, the LCY Central Committee Presidium insists that the work of the basic organization of the League of Communists should be constantly enriched by the experience gained by the working people through direct socialist self-managing practice and by their criticism and proposals, as well as by the experience and the political and ideological and theoretical grasp of the whole of the League of Communists.

Political schools are an important element of ideopolitical training in the League of Communists. The conclusions go on to say that their work, and in particular the programs of their work, are subject to constant critical discussions which should continue to be encouraged. The results of these discussions are to be found in considerable innovations and improvements in teaching programs. Particularly inspiring is the practice of the Josip Broz Tito Political School of the LCY in Kumrovec, whose experience is also used by other political schools and in a sense can also be used in teaching the basics of Marxism and socialist self-management at secondary vocational level and in high and higher schools.

The literature required for Marxist training is published by numerous subjects, such as publishing enterprises, Marxist centers, political schools, and so on. This work could be better organized and it could be aimed at a larger number of joint but qualitatively better publications and so on.

The fact that more than 1 million young people are systematically taught during the regular educational process about the achievements of Marxist theory and socialist practice means that the League of Communists is duty bound not only to constantly monitor this work but also to exercise direct influence on it. Much more remains to be done to reach the stage where teaching reflects the creative power of Marxism and where, apart from positive knowledge, pupils and students can gain insight into dilemmas that confront the Marxist theory today and the contradictions encountered in present-day social practice, both ours and international.

Certain dilemas are emerging with regard to the further development of Marxist education in schools and faculties, and they should be analyzed with the participation of all the factors of this process. Pupils and students should also take part in discussions on Marxist education so that ideas can be formed as to the way in which a young man's interest can be satisfied and he can be made as active as possible as a subject of Marxist training.

The gathering together of creative social forces from diverse fields for the purpose of carrying out a common task was successfully practiced during the work done on the Constitution, the law on associated labor and a number of systemic laws and in the social councils. The most recent example of this kind of successful activity is the work done on the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. The problem is that all these forms of gathering together have been only sporadically at work, and once the concrete tasks concerned were completed they ceased to function. This caused a loss of continuity in their work and thus also reduced the actual effect of that work. These experiences tell us that we must make an organized effort to create the conditions under which this form of work will become a constant and lasting element of our activity, the conclusions stress.

All the organizations and organs of the League of Communists must prepare themselves for [word indistinct] and timely action against overt attack by the enemy. In order to be able to react publicly in the best way and in good time to the public challenges of the ideopolitical adversaries of the League of Communists which take place in a diversity of forms, we should set up special Communist aktivs in the commissions for ideological work as a supplementary form of total ideopolitical action of the League of Communists.

The League of Communists must fully rely on the existing educational system and must persistently struggle to overcome the serious shortcomings that are appearing in that system. Ideological adversaries are infiltrating a number of university institutions and exploiting them for their own purposes, and therefore it is necessary to step up ideological struggle in them and prevent these people from exercising their harmful ideological influence on the younger generation.

For the purpose of raising the theoretical Marxist cadres, we must aim at effective realization of our aims and policies in the entire system of education. We must especially ensure that higher education has Marxist foundations. This is a long-term task and consequently one should also envisage some immediate, urgent measures which could yield the desired results relatively rapidly and enable us to change things as quickly as possible.

To this effect, at all those higher school and research institutions where conditions are right and the real balance of forces enables us to do so, we must immediately begin to create powerful centers for post-graduate studies, for the preparation of doctoral theses in those spheres of social sciences in which the sortage of top quality cadres is most acutely felt. Such studies should unfailingly be based on authentic Marxist creativity.

To be able to successfully embark on these tasks and to carry them out effectively, we need to be well organized in this field. The central and provincial committee should study all these question more closely and establish what organizational, cadre, and other measures should be adopted. It is necessary to analyze and appraise the situation as comprehensively and concretely as possible and to prepare the appropriate plans and programs of work, the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said at the end.

GENERAL ADDRESSES DRVAR ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU071035 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 84 p 3

[Text] "The Yugoslav People's Army was and remains Tito's Army," Colonel General Dane Cuic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said at a large people's meeting in Titov Drvar, [on 27 May] at the conclusion of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the thwarting of the airborne attack on Drvar. We publish excerpts from his speech:

"...This jubilee celebration of the victory over the enemy's airborne attack in Drvar is being held in a complex international military political situation. The world is enveloped in a serious crisis, burdened with numerous hotbeds of war, mistrust, and the arms race. New nuclear missile systems are being set up in Europe and military organizations of the military political blocs are qualitatively strengthening.

"Unfortunately, the arms race has also embraced southern Europe, and we are also faced with the strengthening of the armed forces and the installations of new nuclear arms in some neighboring countries.

"All this, as well as the fact that southern Europe is directly connected with the Mediterranean and the Near East, where wars are being waged almost incessantly, has contributed to an enhanced importance of this region and to its becoming an object of increased interst of the big powers. Here unfortunately they are helped by the behavior of some of our neighbors who try to interfere in our internal affairs, and who also manifest territorial pretensions toward parts of our country.

"In addition, we also cannot neglect the internal factors, considering that security primarily depends on the internal security of society, on the extent to which we are united, strong, and consistent in the implementation of the self-managing concept of the development of socialism, the strengthening of equality, and togetherness of our peoples and nationalities, the strengthening of our defense and protection capability, and our independent and nonaligned foreign political position. "Therefore we set the building of our Armed Forces and the defense preparations of society in general in such a way that no development of events should surprise us.

"However, making use of the deterioration of international conditions and our internal difficulties, the opposition antisocialist forces have again begun to rear their heads, pulling old weapons; well known to us, invoking the specter of the past -- nationalism, clerical nationalism, separatism, and other alien ideologies, sowing mistrust in our self-managing road of development, offering a multiparty system to us, and so forth.

"We know these forces very well. There are not many and we do not fear them. Our peoples and nationalities have defeated even much stronger enemies than these groups and individuals... The enemies of our society must be energetically prevented in their activities with all the means available. Such forces cost us a great deal in the national liberation movement. Our struggle against the occupiers would be much easier had there been no domestic traitors in the service of the occupiers.

"Nowadays there are even forces who, among other things, do not like the Yugoslav People's Army which has always been and remains of the people and Tito's in its essence and in its social being of its revolutionarity, such as you Drvar people know well.

"Our Army developed in a planned way, incessantly increasing its combat abilities. It is still developing as a striking force of the united Armed Forces of our peoples and nationalities, on united class and social foundations, and with united defense and protection aims. In its organizational development, technical equipment, moral firmness, training, and overall combat readiness, it is the strong backbone of our defense system and an important factor of deterrence to the enemy and a factor of internal stability and international position of our country."

"...The Drvar experiences are a precious source to which we must keep returning now and in the future. They show best that our concept of all-people's defense, which implies the widest involvement of working people and citizens and all the factors of the political and socioeconomic system in defense tasks, makes possible an efficient protection of the independence of the country and the achievements of the revolution in the most difficult conditions..."

CROAT SAWP CONFERENCE ON TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

LD061437 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The coordination committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the republican conference of the Croat SAWP has discussed development of territorial defense in the republic, and protection against fires, including an improvement in the functioning of the entire antifire system in Croatia.

In the discussion on the development and further improvement of the efficiency of territorial defense it was stressed that in the future even more work will have to be done to further train the command cadres in territorial defense units and that the mobility of these units must also be stepped up. It was especially stressed that during the ensuing period as well everything must be done to improve the efficiency of territorial defense in work organizations and in local communities which in fact constitutes the basis for the functioning of territorial defense.

It was emphasized on this occasion, too, that various social organizations must be incorporated more into the territorial defense structure and this especially applies to Popular Technology [Narodna Tehnika] and to organizations under its umbrella. The role of Zrakoplovni Savez [Aviation Association] is particularly important in this respect, it was said.

In the second part of the discussion, on fire-fighting services, it was said that in our republic last year there had been just over 2,500 assorted fires which caused material damage amounting to over 1.8 billion dinars. From a comparison between these data and those of 1982 it transpires that the number of fires was up 1.4 percent, material damage up about 41 percent and the number of people who lost their lives in the fires up almost 70 percent which places before all responsible factors the task of constant involvement on preventive activity and also on the possibility of efficiently putting out the fires.

GASI ON SECURITY, EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

AU071647 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The political security situation in Kosovo is basically stable and is improving every day. This was stated by Nebi Gasi, president of the Kosovo Presidency, at a conference for journalists at the international press center. Our reporter Bozidar Veljkovic, in addition to numerous journalists of the foreign information media and of the domestic press, radio, and television attended the conference.

We still cannot be satisfied with the situation in Kosovo, but it is incomparably better and more stable than it was in 1981 when we had brutal and organized counterrevolutionary actions by enemies from the positions of Greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The economy of Kosovo is struggling with all of the problems that the economy of Yugoslavia as a whole has, but these problems are more pronounced in the province, because Kosovo is the least developed part of Yugoslavia, and it is more difficult to master the difficulties there.

Industrial production is now 5.4 percent lower than in the same period last year. About 100,000 unemployed are knocking at the doors of work organizations, and commitments to creditors are rather large. Despite all this, the problems are being solved with joint efforts of the entire country. Better and better results in improving the socioeconomic problems and the political situation are being achieved through organized actions of the socialist forces. The consciousness of citizens is becoming the biggest force in the struggle against the counterrevolution, for the citizens themselves are uncovering and unmasking everything that is on the line of Albanian nationalism and the counterrevolution.

[Begin Gasi recording] All our perceptions and assessments show that the political security situation at the present moment is basically stable and that it is improving more and more. Communists, working people, youth, and all our citizens have taken up the struggle against the hostile anti-Yugoslav, and essentially anti-Albanian, activities of Albanian nationalism and irredentism as well as against all other nationalisms and chauvinisms, as the primary and most topical common task of this time.

We assess that youths are more and more aware of their role and tasks which they face, and they are becoming involved more and more not only in the struggle against hostile activities, but also in the comprehensive material and overall development of the province and our country as a whole. [end recording]

Speaking about the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo who are under pressure, Nebi Gasi said that about 13,000 people emigrated from 1981 until the end of 1983, that their emigration has now much decreased, and that efforts are being made so that all forms of pressure will be eliminated. There are some who are turning to Kosovo, and their numbers are increasing.

In relations with Albania, Yugoslavia now as in the past invests efforts to make them good-neighborly, which means good. We believe that ideological and all other differences need not be an obstale to the development of comprehensive cooperation, and in addition, that the numerically strong Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia shoule be a factor conditioning good cooperation between the two countries. Unfortunately, the opposite reply comes from Albania, and even territorial pretensions are advanced against Yugoslavia.

Among the many questions that foreign journalists posed to Nebi Gasi, the largest number referred to the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure from Kosovo. Gasi's answers could be put in one sentence: We do not expect that emigration will stop overnight, but we believe that we will stop it thanks to the many organized measures taken.

PARTY WARNING GIVEN TO PERIODICAL'S CHIEF EDITOR

AU051004 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 84 p 6

[M. I. report]

[Text] As chief editor, Gojko Tesic is responsible for the publishing of Rajko Djuric's article "Duty to Truth" in the 230th issue of KNJIZEVNA REC. This was what the Basic Organization of the LC of the Belgrade Institute for Literature and Art, of which Tesic is a member, concluded the evening before last. The institute's party organization unanimously decided to give the KNJIZEVNA REC chief editor an ideopolitical warning.